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(54) Title: CHIMERIC ADENOVIRAL VECTORS

(57) Abstract

A chimeric adenoviral vector is provided that comprises nucleotide sequence of a first adenovirus, wherein all or part of at least one gene of said first adenovirus encoding a protein that facilitates binding of said vector to a target mammalian cell, or internalization thereof within said cell, is replaced by all or part of the corresponding gene from a second adenovirus belonging to subgroup D, said vector further comprising a transgene operably linked to a eucaryotic promoter to allow for expression therefrom in a mammalian cell. Compositions comprising such vectors and methods of using such vectors to deliver transgenes to target mammalian cells, particularly nirway epithelial cells, are also provided.

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Description

Chimeric Adenoviral Vectors

5 Introduction

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The present invention relates to chimeric adenoviral vectors, that is, vectors comprising DNA from more than one serotype of adenovirus, which offer enhanced infection efficiency of target cells in order to deliver one or more therapeutically useful nucleotide sequences, including transgenes, therein. Such a nucleotide sequence may comprise a gene not otherwise present in the target cell that codes for a therapeutic and/or biologically active protein, or may represent, for example, an active copy of a gene that is already present in the target cell, but in a defective or deficient form.

15 Background of the Invention

One of the fundamental challenges now facing medical practicioners is that although the defective genes that are associated with numerous inherited diseases (or that represent disease risk factors including for various cancers) have been isolated and characterized, methods to correct the disease states themselves by providing patients with normal copies of such genes (the technique of gene therapy) are substantially lacking. Accordingly, the development of improved methods of intracellular delivery therefor is of great medical importance. Examples of diseases that it is hoped can be treated by gene therapy include inherited disorders such as cystic fibrosis, Gaucher's disease, Fabry's disease, and muscular dystrophy.

Representative of acquired disorders that can be treated are: (1) for cancers: multiple myeloma, leukemias, melanomas, ovarian carcinoma and small cell lung cancer; (2) for cardiovascular conditions: progressive heart failure, restenosis, and hemophilias; and (3) for neurological conditions: traumatic brain injury.

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Gene therapy requires successful transfer of nucleic acid to the target cells of a patient. Gene transfer may generally be defined as the process of introducing an expressible polynucleotide (for example a gene, a cDNA, or an mRNA patterned thereon) into a cell. In a particular application of this approach, successful expression of an encoding polynucleotide leads to production in the cells of a normal protein and leads to correction of a disease state associated with an abnormal gene. Therapies based on providing such proteins directly to target cells (protein replacement therapy) have generally proved ineffective since, for example, the cell membrane presents a selectively permeable barrier to entry. Thus there is great interest in alternative methods to cause delivery of therapeutic proteins, especially by transfer of the relevant polynucleotide, often referred to as a transgene.

Viral vectors have been used with increasing frequency to date to deliver transgenes to target cells. Most attempts to use viral vectors for gene therapy have relied on retrovirus-based vectors, chiefly because of their ability to integrate into the cellular genome. However, the disadvantages of retroviral vectors are becoming increasingly clear, including their tropism for dividing cells only, the possibility of insertional mutagenesis upon integration into the cell genome, decreased expression of the transgene over time, rapid inactivation by serum complement, and the possibility of generation of replication-competent retroviruses. See, for example, D. Jolly, et al., Cancer Gene Therapy, 1, 1994, pp. 51-64, and C.P. Hodgson, et al., Bio Technology, 13, 1995, pp. 222-225. Such disadvantages have led to the development of other viral-based vector systems, including those derived from adenoviruses.

Adenovirus (Ad) is a nuclear DNA virus with a genome of about 36 kb, which has been well-characterized through studies in classical genetics and molecular biology. A detailed discussion of adenovirus is found in Thomas Shenk, "Adenoviridae and their Replication", and M. S. Horwitz, "Adenoviruses", Chapters 67 and 68, respectively, in Virology, B.N. Fields et al., eds., 2nd edition, Raven Press, Ltd., New York, 1996, and reference therein is found to numerous aspects of adenovirus pathology, epidemiology, structure, replication, genetics and classification.

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In a simplified form, the adenoviral genome is classified into early (known as E1-E4) and late (known as L1-L5) transcriptional units, referring to the generation of two temporal classes of viral proteins. The demarcation between these events is viral DNA replication.

The human adenoviruses are divided into numerous serotypes (approximately 47, numbered accordingly and classified into 6 subgroups: A, B, C, D, E and F), based upon properties including hemagglutination of red blood cells, oncogenicity, DNA base and protein amino acid compositions and homologies, and antigenic relationships. Additional background information concerning Ad serotype classification, including that for subgroup D, can be found, for example, in F. Deryckere et al., Journal of Virology, 70, 1996, pp. 2832-2841; and A. Bailey et al., Virology, 205, 1994, pp. 438-452, and in other art-recognized references.

Adenoviruses are nonenveloped, regular icosahedrons (having 20 triangular surfaces and 12 vertices) that are about 65-80 nm in diameter. A protein called fiber projects from each of these vertices. The fiber protein is itself generally composed of 3 identical polypeptide chains, although the length thereof varies between serotypes. The protein coat (capsid) is composed of 252 subunits (capsomeres), of which 240 are hexons, and 12 are pentons. Each penton comprises a penton base, on the surface of the capsid, and a fiber protein projecting from the base. The Ad 2 penton base protein, for example, has been determined to be a 8 x 9 nm ring shaped complex composed of 5 identical protein subunits of 571 amino acids each.

Current understanding of adenovirus-cell interactions suggests that adenovirus utilizes two cellular receptors to attach to, and then infect a target cell. It has been further suggested that the fiber protein of an infecting adenovirus first attaches to a receptor, the identity of which is still unknown, and then penton base attaches to a further receptor, often a protein of the alpha integrin family. It has been determined that alpha-integrins often recognize short amino acid sequences on other cellular proteins for attachment pruposes including the tripeptide sequence Arg-Gly-Asp (abbreviated RGD). An RGD sequence is also found in the penton base protein of

adenovirus and is currently understood in the art to mediate attachment of Ad to alpha integrins.

Recombinant adenoviruses have several advantages for use as gene transfer vectors, including tropism for both dividing and non-dividing cells, minimal pathogenic potential, ability to replicate to high titer for preparation of vector stocks, and the potential to carry large inserts (Berkner, K.L., Curr. Top. Micro. Immunol. 158:39-66, 1992; Jolly, D., Cancer Gene Therapy 1:51-64, 1994).

The carrying capacity of an adenovirus vector is proportional to the size of the adenovirus genome present in the vector. For example, a capacity of about 8 kb can 10 be created from the deletion of certain regions of the virus genome dispensable for virus growth, e.g., E3, and the deletion of a genomic region such as E1 whose function may be restored in trans from 293 cells (Graham, F.L., J. Gen. Virol. 36:59-72, 1977) or A549 cells (Imler et al., Gene Therapy 3:75-84, 1996). Such E1-deleted vectors are rendered replication-defective, which is desirable for the engineering of adenoviruses 15 for gene transfer. The upper limit of vector DNA capacity for optimal carrying capacity is about 105%-108% of the length of the wild-type genome. Further adenovirus genomic modifications are possible in vector design using cell lines which supply other viral gene products in trans, e.g., complementation of E2a (Zhou et al., J. Virol. 70:7030-7038, 1996), complementation of E4 (Krougliak et al., Hum. Gene 20 Ther. 6:1575-1586, 1995; Wang et al., Gene Ther. 2:775-783, 1995), or complementation of protein IX (Caravokyri et al., J. Virol. 69:6627-6633, 1995; Krougliak et al., Hum. Gene Ther. 6:1575-1586, 1995). Maximal carrying capacity can be achieved using adenoviral vectors deleted for all viral coding sequences (Kochanek et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 93:5731-5736, 1996; Fisher et al., 25 Virology 217:11-22, 1996).

Transgenes that have been expressed to date by adenoviral vectors include p53 (Wills et al., Human Gene Therapy 5:1079-188, 1994); dystrophin (Vincent et al., Nature Genetics 5:130-134, 1993; erythropoietin (Descamps et al., Human Gene Therapy 5:979-985, 1994; ornithine transcarbamylase (Stratford-Perricaudet et al.,

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Human Gene Therapy 1:241-256, 1990; We et al., J. Biol. Chem. 271;3639-3646, 1996;); adenosine deaminase (Mitani et al., Human Gene Therapy 5:941-948, 1994); interleukin-2 (Haddada et al., Human Gene Therapy 4:703-711, 1993); and α1-antitrypsin (Jaffe et al., Nature Genetics 1:372-378, 1992); thrombopoietin (Ohwada et al., Blood 88:778-784, 1996); and cytosine deaminase (Ohwada et al., Hum. Gene Ther. 7:1567-1576, 1996).

The particular tropism of adenoviruses for cells of the respiratory tract has particular relevance to the use of adenovirus in gene therapy for cystic fibrosis (CF), which is the most common autosomal recessive disease in Caucasians. The disease is caused by the presence of one or more mutations in the gene that encodes a protein known as cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR), and which regulates the movement of ions (and therefore fluid) across the cell membrane of epithelial cells, including lung epithelial cells. Abnormal ion transport in airway cells leads to abnormal mucous secretion, inflammmation and infection, tisssue damage, and eventually death. Mutations in the CFTR gene that disturb the cAMP-regulated Cl channel in airway epithelia result in pulmonary dysfunction (Zabner et al., Nature Genetics 6:75-83, 1994). Adenovirus vectors engineered to carry the CFTR gene have been developed (Rich et al., Human Gene Therapy 4:461-476, 1993) and studies have shown the ability of these vectors to deliver CFTR to nasal epithelia of CF patients (Zabner et al., Cell 75:207-216, 1993), the airway epithelia of cotton rats and primates (Zabner et al., Nature Genetics 6:75-83, 1994), and the respiratory epithelium of CF patients (Crystal et al., Nature Genetics 8:42-51, 1994). Recent studies have shown that administering an adenoviral vector containing a DNA sequence encoding CFTR to airway epithelial cells of CF patients can restore a functioning chloride ion channel in the treated epithelial cells (Zabner et al., J. Clin. Invest. 97:1504-1511, 1996; U.S. Patent No. 5,670,488 issued September 23, 1997).

Serotype classification is partly based on viral surface protein sequence variation. Because the infectious capabilities of the virus are associated with the surface protein interactions of the virus with cellular proteins, the serotype is an

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important determinant of viral entry into target cells, and can account for the infectious heterogeneity of adenovirus serotypes. Most adenoviral vectors have been constructed using adenovirus serotypes from the well-studied group C adenoviruses, especially Ad 2 and Ad 5. However, other adenovirus serotypes display infectious properties that are relevant to the further design of improved adenoviral vectors, for example, those derived from subgroup D, which display enhanced tropism for human airway epithelial cells.

It is widely hoped that gene therapy will provide a long lasting and predictable form of therapy for certain disease states, and it is likely the only form of therapy suitable for many inherited diseases. Although adenoviral vectors are currently in clinical use and have shown therapeutic promise, a need remains to improve the infection efficiency of these vectors in order to further improve their gene transfer capabilities. The present invention addresses this goal.

15 Summary Of The Invention

The present invention provides for chimeric adenoviral vectors which offer enhanced infection efficiency of target cells for the delivery of one or more transgenes. In a representative aspect of the invention, the vectors comprise nucleotide sequences coding for therapeutically useful proteins and have enhanced tropism for airway epithelial cells.

Accordingly, there are provided chimeric adenoviral vectors comprising nucleotide sequence of a first adenovirus, wherein at least one gene of said first adenovirus encoding a protein that facilitates binding of said vector to a target mammalian cell, or internalization thereof within said cell, is replaced by the corresponding gene from a second adenovirus belonging to subgroup D. These vectors may further comprising a transgene operably linked to a eucaryotic promoter or other regulatory elements to allow for expression therefrom in a mammalian cell. In a representative aspect thereof, the replaced encoding sequence codes for Ad fiber, hexon or penton base.

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In a further preferred embodiment of the invention, there are provided chimeric adenoviral vectors comprising nucleotide sequence of a first adenovirus, wherein a portion of a gene thereof encoding a protein that facilitates binding of said vector to a target mammalian cell, or internalization thereof within said cell, is replaced by a portion of the corresponding gene from a second adenovirus belonging to subgroup D. These vectors may further comprising a transgene operably linked to a eucaryotic promoter or other regulatory elements to allow for expression therefrom in a mammalian cell. In a representative aspect thereof, the replaced encoding sequence codes for a portion of Ad fiber, hexon or penton base.

Preferably, the second adenovirus is a member of subgroup D, and the replaced nucleotide sequence encodes a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of Ad fiber, a fragment of Ad fiber, Ad hexon, a fragment of Ad hexon, Ad penton base, and a fragment of Ad penton base. In a preferred embodiment, said second adenovirus is selected from the group consisting of serotypes Ad 9, Ad 15, Ad 17, Ad 19, Ad 20, Ad 22, Ad 26, Ad 27, Ad 28, Ad 30, and Ad 39. In preferred embodiments of the chimeric adenoviral vectors, the first adenovirus is selected from the group consisting of Ad 2, Ad 5, and Ad 12.

The invention is also directed to compositions comprising the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention. Additional aspects of the invention include methods to use the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention to deliver transgenes to mammalian target cells, for example, to the airway epithelial cells of patients.

A still further representative apsect of the invention involves a method of providing a therapeutic and/or biologically active protein to the airway epithelial cells of a patient by administering to said cells an adenoviral vector comprising elements of an Ad 17 genome, and a transgene encoding said therapeutic protein that is operably linked to a eucaryotic promoter to allow for expression therefrom in a mammalian cell, under conditions whereby the transgene encoding said therapeutic protein is expressed, and therapeutic benefit is produced in said airway epithelial cells.

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These and other aspects of the present invention are described in the Detailed Description of the Invention which follows directly.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIGURE 1 depicts infection of NHBE cells by Ad 2.

FIGURE 2 depicts infection of NHBE cells by Ad 17.

FIGURE 3 plots the result of binding to human nasal polyp epithelial cell isolates by Ad 2 and Ad 17.

FIGURE 4 is a map of the vector Ad2/βgal-2/fiber Ad 17.

FIGURE 5 shows a comparison of the amino acid sequence of penton base from Ad 17 (top) [SEQ ID NO: 4] and Ad 2 (bottom) [SEQ ID NO: 5], and further depicts the variable RGD containing region.

FIGURE 6 depicts an amino acid sequence pileup for penton base from particular Ad serotypes, including f10 (from fowl) [SEQ ID NO: 6 through SEQ ID NO: 10].

FIGURE 7 shows a comparison of the amino acid sequence of fiber from Ad 17 (top) [SEQ ID NO: 11] and Ad 2 (bottom) [SEQ ID NO: 12].

FIGURE 8 depicts an amino acid sequence pileup for fiber from particular Ad serotypes [SEQ ID NO: 11 through SEQ ID NO: 22], including two forms of serotype 40 (40-1 and 40-2) which differ in that one variant has two (but non-identical) copies of the fiber gene.

FIGURE 9 shows the infection efficiency of colon cancer cell lines by adenovirus serotypes.

FIGURE 10 shows the infection efficiency of cancer cell lines by adenovirus 25 serotypes.

Provided in the Sequence Listing attached hereto are also:

SEQ ID NO: 1, the complete nucleotide sequence of Ad 17;

SEQ ID NO: 2, the complete encoding nucleotide sequence for Ad 17 fiber;

SEQ ID NO: 3, the complete encoding nucleotide sequence for Ad 17 penton base.

Detailed Description of the Invention

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The present invention provides for chimeric adenoviral vectors comprising nucleotide sequence of a first adenovirus, wherein at least one gene of said first adenovirus encoding a protein that facilitates binding of said vector to a target mammalian cell, or internalization thereof within said cell, is replaced by the corresponding gene from a second adenovirus belonging to subgroup D, said vectors further comprising a transgene operably linked to a eucaryotic promoter to allow for expression therefrom in a mammalian cell. In a representative aspect thereof, the replaced encoding sequence correspond to the gene encoding the Ad fiber, hexon or penton base proteins, or combinations thereof.

In a further preferred embodiment of the invention, there are provided chimeric adenoviral vectors comprising nucleotide sequence of a first adenovirus, wherein a portion of a gene thereof encoding a protein that facilitates binding of said vector to a target mammalian cell, or internalization thereof within said cell, is replaced by a portion of the corresponding gene from a second adenovirus belonging to subgroup D, said vectors further comprising a transgene operably linked to a eucaryotic promoter to allow for expression therefrom in a mammalian cell. In a representative aspect thereof, the replaced encoding sequence codes for a portion of the Ad fiber, hexon or penton base proteins, or combinations thereof. Where a portion of a gene from a second adenovirus is used to construct a chimeric adenoviral vector, such sequence will have a length sufficient to confer a desired serotypic-specific virus-cell interaction to the vector.

The present invention involves the recognition that adenoviral vectors that are either based substantially upon the genome of Ad serotypes classified in subgroup D, or that contain certain Ad-protein encoding polynucleotide sequences of subgroup D adenovirus, are particularly effective at binding to, and internalizing within, human

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cells, such that therapeutic transgenes included in the adenoviral vector are efficiently expressed. This discovery is particularly surprising given that adenovirus serotypes of subgroup D are not clinically associated with human respiratory disease, and that, for example association with conjunctivitis is more typical. The recognition of this tropism is of particular relevance for the treatment by gene therapy of recognized disease states such as cystic fibrosis or α 1-antitrypsin deficiency. This discovery is particularly surprising given that adenovirus serotypes of subgroup D are not clinically associated with human respiratory disease, and that, for example association with conjunctivitis is more typical. The recognition of this tropism is of particular relevance for the treatment by gene therapy of recognized disease states such as cystic fibrosis or α 1-antitrypsin deficiency.

In a representative aspect of the invention, the adenoviral vectors further comprise nucleotide sequences coding for one or more transgenes and have enhanced tropism for airway epithelial cells. Preferably, the chimeric adenoviral vectors are replication-defective, a feature which contributes to the enhanced safety of adenoviral vectors administered to individuals.

Preferably, the second adenovirus is a member of subgroup D, and the replaced nucleotide sequence encodes a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of Ad fiber, a fragment of Ad fiber, Ad hexon, a fragment of Ad hexon, Ad penton base, and a fragment of Ad penton base. In a preferred embodiment, said second adenovirus is selected from the group consisting of serotypes Ad 9, Ad 15, Ad 17, Ad 19, Ad 20, Ad 22, Ad 26, Ad 27, Ad 28, Ad 30, and Ad 39. In a most preferred embodiment, the second adenovirus is Ad 17. In other preferred embodiments of the chimeric adenoviral vectors, the first adenovirus is selected from the group consisting of Ad 2, Ad 5, and Ad 12.

There is substantial evidence that any reported transforming properties of the E4 region of certain subgroup D serotypes do not extend to Ad serotypes whose use is preferred according to the practice of the present invention (see, for example, R. Javier

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et al., Science, 257, 1992, pp. 1267-1271). It is expected also that, for example, individual ORFs of subgroup D E4 region, such as ORF1, could be deleted.

Additional aspects of the invention include methods to provide biologically active and/or therapeutic proteins to mammalian cells, including, but not limited to, the airway epithelial cells of individuals, in order to provide phenotypic benefit. According to this aspect of the invention, chimeric adenoviral vectors are used in which a nucleotide sequence of a first adenovirus is replaced by the corresponding nucleotide sequence of a second adenovirus. Preferably, the second adenovirus is a member of subgroup D, and the replaced nucleotide sequence encodes a polypeptide encoding all or part of Ad fiber, Ad hexon, or Ad penton base, or combinations thereof.

A still further representative aspect of the invention involves providing a biologically active and/or therapeutic protein in the airway epithelial cells of a patient by administering to said cells an adenoviral vector comprising elements of an Ad 17 genome, and a transgene encoding said protein that is operably linked to a eucaryotic promoter to allow for expression therefrom in a mammalian cell, under conditions whereby the transgene encoding said protein is expressed, and the desired phenotypic benefit is produced in said airway epithelial cells. According to the practice of the invention, it is preferred that an chimeric adenovirus vector utilized to deliver a transgene to the respiratory epithelium (including that of the nasal airway, trachea, and bronchi and alveoli of the lung), or to other tissues of the body, comprise serotypes within subgroup D, as such classification is recognized in the art.

In order to construct the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention, reference may be made to the substantial body of literature on how such vectors may be designed, constructed and propagated using techniques from molecular biology and microbiology that are well-known to the skilled artisan. Specific examples of adenoviral vector genomes which can be used as the backbone for a chimeric adenoviral vector of the invention include, for example, Ad2/CFTR-1 and Ad2/CFTR-2 and others described in U. S. Patent No. 5,670,488, issued September 23, 1997

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(incorporated herein by reference). Such vectors may include deletion of the E1 region, partial or complete deletion of the E4 region, and deletions within, for example, the E2 and E3 regions. Within the scope of the invention are, for example, chimeric vectors which contain an Ad 2 backbone with one or more Ad 17 capsid proteins or fragments thereof in the virus. Other adenoviral vector genomic designs which can be used in the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention include those derived from allowed U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/409,874, filed March 24, 1995, and allowed U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/540,077, filed October 6, 1995 (both incorporated herein by reference).

To construct the recombinant chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention which contain a transcription unit, the skilled artisan can use the standard techniques of molecular biology to engineer a transgene or a capsid protein into a backbone vector genome (Berkner, K.L., Curr. Top. Micro. Immunol. 158:39-66, 1992). For example, a plasmid containing a transgene and any operably linked regulatory elements inserted into an adenovirus genomic fragment can be co-transfected with a linearized viral genome derived from an adenoviral vector of interest into a recipient cell under conditions whereby homologous recombination occurs between the genomic fragment and the virus. Preferably, a transgene is engineered into the site of an E1 deletion. As a result, the transgenc is inserted into the adenoviral genome at the site in which it was cloned into the plasmid, creating a recombinant adenoviral vector. The chimeric adenoviral vectors can also be constructed using standard ligation techniques, for example, removing a restriction fragment containing a fiber gene from a first adenovirus and ligating into that site a restriction fragment containing a fiber gene from a second adenovirus. A representative example of a chimeric adenoviral vector of the invention is Ad2/ β gal-2 fiber 17 (exemplified in Example 6).

Construction of the chimeric adenoviral vectors can be based on adenovirus DNA sequence information widely available in the field, e.g., nucleic acid sequence databases such as GenBank.

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Preparation of replication-defective chimeric adenoviral vector stocks can be accomplished using cell lines that complement viral genes deleted from the vector, e.g., 293 or A549 cells containing the deleted adenovirus E1 genomic sequences. The use of HER3 cells (human embryonic retinoblasts transformed by Ad 12), as a complementing cell line is of note. After amplification of plaques in suitable complementing cell lines, the viruses can be recovered by freeze-thawing and subsequently purified using cesium chloride centrifugation. Alternatively, virus purification can be performed using chromatographic techniques, e.g., as set forth in International Application No. PCT/US96/13872, filed August 30, 1996, incorporated herein by reference.

Titers of replication-defective chimeric adenoviral vector stocks can be determined by plaque formation in a complementing cell line, e.g., 293 cells. Endpoint dilution using an antibody to the adenoviral hexon protein may be used to quantitate virus production or infection efficiency of target cells (Armentano et al., Hum. Gene Ther. 6:1343-1353, 1995, incorporated herein by reference).

Transgenes which can be delivered and expressed from a chimeric adenoviral vector of the invention include, but are not limited to, those encoding enzymes, blood derivatives, hormones, lymphokines such as the interleukins and interferons, coagulants, growth factors, neurotransmitters, tumor suppressors, apoliproteins, antigens, and antibodies, and other biologically active proteins. Specific transgenes which may be encoded by the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention include, but are not limited to, cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator (CFTR), dystrophin, glucocerebrosidase, tumor necrosis factor, p53, p21, herpes simplex thymidine kinase and gancyclovir, retinoblastoma (Rb), and adenosine deaminase (ADA). Transgenes encoding antisense molecules or ribozymes are also within the scope of the invention. The vectors may contain one or more transgenes under the control of one or more regulatory elements.

In addition to containing the DNA sequences encoding one or more transgenes, the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention may contain any

expression control sequences such as a promoter or enhancer, a polyadenylation element, and any other regulatory elements that may be used to modulate or increase expression, all of which are operably linked in order to allow expression of the transgene. The use of any expression control sequences, or regulatory elements, which facilitate expression of the transgene is within the scope of the invention. Such sequences or elements may be capable of generating tissue-specific expression or be susceptible to induction by exogenous agents or stimuli.

Infection of target cell by the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention may also be facilitated by the use of cationic molecules, such as cationic lipids as disclosed in PCT Publication No. WO96/18372, published June 20, 1996, incorporated herein by reference.

Cationic amphiphiles have a chemical structure which encompasses both polar and non-polar domains so that the molecule can simultaneously facilitate entry across a lipid membrane with its non-polar domain while its cationic polar domain attaches to a biologically useful molecule to be transported across the membrane.

Cationic amphiphiles which may be used to form complexes with the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention include, but are not limited to, cationic lipids, such as DOTMA (Felgner et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:7413-7417, 1987) (N-[1-(2,3-dioletloxy)propyl]-N,N,N - trimethylammonium chloride); DOGS

20 (dioctadecylamidoglycylspermine) (Behr et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:6982-6986, 1989); DMRIE (1,2-dimyristyloxypropyl-3-dimethyl-hydroxyethyl ammonium bromide) (Felgner et al., J. Biol. Chem. 269:2550-2561, 1994; and DC-chol (3B [N-N', N'-dimethylaminoethane) -carbamoyl] cholesterol) (U.S. Patent No. 5, 283,185 to Epand et al.). The use of other cationic amphiphiles recognized in the art or which come to be discovered is within the scope of the invention.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the cationic amphiphiles useful to complex with and facilitate transfer of the vectors of the invention are those lipids which are described in PCT Publication No. WO96/18372, published June 20, 1996, which is incorporated herein by reference. Preferred cationic amphiphiles described

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herein to be used in the delivery of the plasmids and/or viruses are GL-53, GL-67, GL-75, GL-87, GL-89, and GL-120, including protonated, partially protonated, and deprotonated forms thereof. Further embodiments include the use of non-T-shaped amphiphiles as described on pp. 22-23 of the aforementioned PCT application, including protonated, partially protonated and deprotonated forms thereof. Most preferably, the cationic amphiphile which can be used to deliver the vectors of the invention is spermine cholesterol carbamate (GL-67).

In the formulation of compositions comprising the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention, one or more cationic amphiphiles may be formulated with neutral colipids such as dileoylphosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE) to facilitate delivery of the vectors into a cell. Other co-lipids which may be used in these complexes include, but are not limited to, diphytanoylphosphatidylethanolamine, lysophosphatidylethanolamines, other phosphatidylethanolamines, phosphatidylcholines, lyso-phosphatidylcholines and cholesterol. A preferred molar ratio of cationic amphiphile to colipid is 1:1. However, it is within the scope of the invention to vary this ratio, including also over a considerable range. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the cationic amphiphile GL-67 and the neutral co-lipid DOPE are combined in a 1:2 molar ratio, respectively, before complexing with a chimeric adenoviral vector for delivery to a cell.

In the formulation of complexes containing a cationic amphiphile with a chimeric adenoviral vector, a preferred range of 10^7 - 10^{10} infectious units of virus may be combined with a range of 10^4 - 10^6 cationic amphiphile molecules/viral particle.

The infection efficiency of the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention

may be assayed by standard techniques to determine the infection of target cells. Such
methods include, but are not limited to, plaque formation, end-point dilution using, for
example, an antibody to the adenoviral hexon protein, and cell binding assays using
radiolabelled virus. Improved infection efficiency may be characterized as an increase
in infection of at least an order of magnitude with reference to a control virus. Where

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a chimeric adenoviral vector encodes a marker or other transgene, relevant molecular assays to determine expression include the measurement of transgene mRNA, by, for example, Northern blot, S1 analysis or reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). The presence of a protein encoded by a transgene may be detected by Western blot, immunoprecipitation, immunocytochemistry, or other techniques known to those skilled in the art. Marker-specific assays can also be used, such as X-gal staining of cells infected with a chimeric adenoviral vector encoding β-galactosidase.

In order to determine transgene expression and infection efficiency in vivo using the constructs and compositions of the invention, animal models may be particularly relevant in order to assess transgene persistence against a background of potential host immune response. Such a model may be chosen with reference to such parameters as ease of delivery, identity of transgene, relevant molecular assays, and assessment of clinical status. Where the transgene encodes a protein whose lack is associated with a particular disease state, an animal model which is representative of the disease state may optimally be used in order to assess a specific phenotypic result and clinical improvement. However, it is also possible that particular chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention display enhanced infection efficiency only in human model systems, e.g., using primary cell cultures, tissue explants, or permanent cell lines. In such circumstances where there is no animal model system available in which to model the infection efficiency of a chimeric adenoviral vector with respect to human cells, reference to art-recognized human cell culture models will be most relevant and definitive.

Relevant animals in which the chimeric adenoviral vectors may be assayed include, but are not limited to, mice, rats, monkeys, and rabbits. Suitable mouse strains in which the vectors may be tested include, but are not limited to, C3H, C57Bl/6 (wild-type and nude) and Balb/c (available from Taconic Farms, Germantown, New York).

Where it is desirable to assess the host immune response to vector administration, testing in immune-competent and immune-deficient animals may be

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compared in order to define specific adverse responses generated by the immune system. The use of immune-deficient animals, e.g., nude mice, may be used to characterize vector performance and persistence of transgene expression, independent of an acquired host response.

In a particular embodiment where the transgene is the gene encoding cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator protein (CFTR) which is administered to the respiratory epithelium of test animals, expression of CFTR may be assayed in the lungs of relevant animal models, for example, C57Bl/6 or Balb/c mice, cotton rats, or Rhesus monkeys. Molecular markers which may used to determine expression include the measurement of CFTR mRNA, by, for example, Northern blot, S1 analysis or RT-PCR. The presence of the CFTR protein may be detected by Western blot, immunoprecipitation, immunocytochemistry, or other techniques known to those skilled in the art. Such assays may also be used in tissue culture where cells deficient in a functional CFTR protein and into which the chimeric adenoviral vectors have been introduced may be assessed to determine the presence of functional chloride ion channels - indicative of the presence of a functional CFTR molecule.

The chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention have a number of in vivo and in vitro utilities. The vectors can be used to transfer a normal copy of a transgene encoding a biologically active protein to target cells in order to remedy a deficient or dysfunctional protein. The vectors can be used to transfer marked transgenes (e.g., containing nucleotide alterations) which allow for distinguishing expression levels of a transduced gene from the levels of an endogenous gene. The chimeric adenoviral vectors can also be used to define the mechanism of specific viral protein-cellular protein interactions that are mediated by specific virus surface protein sequences. The vectors can also be used to optimize infection efficiency of specific target cells by adenoviral vectors, for example, using a chimeric adenoviral vector containing Ad 17 fiber protein to infect human nasal polyp cells. Where it is desirable to use an adenoviral vector for gene transfer to cancer cells in an individual, a chimeric adenoviral vector can be chosen which selectively infects the specific type of target

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cancer cell and avoids promiscuous infection. Where primary cells are isolated from a tumor in an individual requiring gene transfer, the cells may be tested against a panel of chimeric adenoviral vectors to select a vector with optimal infection efficiency for gene delivery. The vectors can further be used to transfer tumor antigens to dendritic cells which can then be delivered to an individual to elicit an anti-tumor immune response. Chimeric adenoviral vectors can also be used to evade undesirable immune responses to particular adenovirus serotypes which compromise the gene transfer capability of adenoviral vectors.

The present invention is further directed to compositions containing the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention which can be administered in an amount effective to deliver one or more desired transgenes to the cells of an individual in need of such molecules and cause expression of a transgene encoding a biologically active protein to achieve a specific phenotypic result. The cationic amphiphile-plasmid complexes or cationic amphiphile-virus complexes may be formulated into compositions for administration to an individual in need of the delivery of the transgenes.

The compositions can include physiologically acceptable carriers, including any relevant solvents. As used herein, "physiologically acceptable carrier" includes any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active ingredient, its use in the compositions is contemplated.

Routes of administration for the compositions containing the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention include conventional and physiologically acceptable routes such as direct delivery to a target organ or tissue, intranasal, intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intradermal, oral and other parenteral routes of administration.

The invention is further directed to methods for using the compositions of the invention in vivo or ex vivo applications in which it is desirable to deliver one or more

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transgenes into cells such that the transgene produces a biologically active protein for a normal biological or phenotypic effect. In vivo applications involve the direct administration of one ore more chimeric adenoviral vectors formulated into a composition to the cells of an individual. Ex vivo applications involve the transfer of a composition containing the chimeric adenoviral vectors directly to autologous cells which are maintained in vitro, followed by readministration of the transduced cells to a recipient.

Dosage of the chimeric adenoviral vector to be administered to an individual for expression of a transgene encoding a biologically active protein and to achieve a specific phenotypic result is determined with reference to various parameters, including the condition to be treated, the age, weight and clinical status of the individual, and the particular molecular defect requiring the provision of a biologically active protein. The dosage is preferably chosen so that administration causes a specific phenotypic result, as measured by molecular assays or clinical markers. For example, determination of the infection efficiency of a chimeric adenoviral vector containing the CFTR transgene which is administered to an individual can be performed by molecular assays including the measurement of CFTR mRNA, by, for example, Northern blot, S1 or RT-PCR analysis or the measurement of the CFTR protein as detected by Western blot, immunoprecipitation, immunocytochemistry, or other techniques known to those skilled in the art. Relevant clinical studies which could be used to assess phenotypic results from delivery of the CFTR transgene include PFT assessment of lung function and radiological evaluation of the lung. Demonstration of the delivery of a transgene encoding CFTR can also be demonstrated by detecting the presence of a functional chloride channel in cells of an individual with cystic fibrosis to whom the vector containing the transgene has been administered (Zabner et al., J. Clin. Invest. 97:1504-1511, 1996). Transgene expression in other disease states can be assayed analogously, using the specific clinical parameters most relevant to the condition.

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Dosages of a chimeric adenoviral vector which are effective to provide expression of a transgene encoding a biologically active protein and achieve a specific phenotypic result range from approximately 10⁸ infectious units (I.U.) to 10¹¹ I.U. for humans.

It is especially advantageous to formulate parenteral compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subjects to be treated, each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active ingredient calculated to produce the specific phenotypic effect in association with the required physiologically acceptable carrier. The specification for the novel dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly depend on the unique characteristics of the chimeric adenoviral vector and the limitations inherent in the art of compounding. The principal active ingredient (the chimeric adenoviral vector) is compounded for convenient and effective administration in effective amounts with the physiologically acceptable carrier in dosage unit form as discussed above.

Maximum benefit and achievement of a specific phenotypic result from administration of the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention may require repeated administration. Such repeated administration may involve the use of the same chimeric adenoviral vector, or, alternatively, may involve the use of different chimeric adenoviral vectors which are rotated in order to alter viral antigen expression and decrease host immune response.

The practice of the invention employs, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of protein chemistry, molecular virology, microbiology, recombinant DNA technology, and pharmacology, which are within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. See, e.g., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Ausubel et al., eds., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1995, and Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 17th ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, 1985.

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The invention is further illustrated by the following specific examples which are not intended in any way to limit the scope of the invention.

Examples

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Infection of NHBE cells by adenovirus serotypes of subgroup D Example 1 Normal human bronchial epithelial ("NHBE") cells were obtained from Clonetics (San Diego, CA), and plated on Costar (Cambridge, MA) Transwell-Clear polyester membranes that were pre-coated with human placental collagen. The wells 10 were placed in a cluster plate and cells were fed every day for one week by changing the medium in both the well and the plate. After one week the media was removed from the wells to create an air-liquid interface, and the cells were then fed only by changing the medium in the cluster plate, every other day for one week. Cells were infected at an moi of 1 by adding virus (see below) to the transwell, followed by an incubation time of 1.5-2 hours. At the end of the incubation period, the medium was removed and the cells were gently rinsed with fresh medium. Thirty-six hours postinfection the cells were fixed with 1:1 acetone:methanol, permeablized with a solution of 0.05% Tween 20 in PBS, and stained with FITC labeled anti-hexon antibody (Chemicon, Temecula, CA) to visualize cells that had been productively infected (i.e. to visualize virus replication). Cells were also subjected to the DAPI staining procedure in order to visualize the total number of nuclei. The results could be readily determined upon simple inspection.

Wild type Ad serotypes within subgroup D that were tested included 9, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 30, and 39 (all from the American Type Culture Collection, 25 Rockville, MD). An Ad 2 (obtained as DNA from BRL, Gaithersburg, MD, and used to transfect 293 cells in order to generate virus stock) was used as a control. Infection observed with all of the subgroup D serotypes was superior to that observed with Ad 2, with the best results being achieved with Ad 9, Ad 17, Ad 20, Ad 22, and Ad 30.

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Additionally, it was determined that each of the above-mentioned serotypes of subgroup D was more effective in the NHBE cell assay under similar circumstances than any other serotype tested than belongs to a subgroup other than D. In this regard, the following serotypes were also tested: 31(subgroup A); 3(subgroup B); 7(subgroup B); 7a(subgroup B); 4(subgroup E); and 41(subgroup F). In a further experiment, serotype 35 (subgroup A) may have performed as well as the least effective members of subgroup D that were tested.

Example 2 Infection of clinical isolate bronchial epithelial cells

Following generally the procedures of Example 1, human bronchial epithelial cells recovered from healthy human volunteers were infected with either Ad 2 (as above, Ad 2 DNA was obtained from BRL, and this DNA was used to transfect 293 cells to generate virus) (Figure 1), or Ad 17 (from ATCC) (Figure 2), all at an moi of 50. Cells were left in contact with virus for 30 minutes, 3 hours, or 12 hours.

The increased tropism of Ad 17 for human bronchial epithelial cells, compared with Ad 2, is readily apparent upon inspection of Figures 1 and 2. In the Figures, the right hand columns (panels D, E, and F, stained in blue) show total numbers of cells present (from DAPI staining as above), whereas the left hand columns (panels A, B, and C, stained in green) quantify adenovirus hexon protein present in the infected cells (from FITC-labeled anti-hexon anitbody, as above). Panels A and D result from 30 minute incubation times, panels B and E result from 3 hour incubation times, and panels C and F result from 12 hour incubation times. As measured by the technique employed, infection of airway epithelia by Ad 17 is at least 50 fold greater than by Ad 2 for the thirty minute incubation time.

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Example 3 Binding of Ad 2 and Ad 17 to human nasal polyp cell isolates
293 cells, a complementing cell line developed by Graham et al. (see Gen.
Virol., 36, 1977, pp. 59-72), were infected with either wild type Ad 2 or wild type Ad
17. Five hours post-infection the media was removed and replaced with methionine

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free media containing S³⁵ metabolic label (Amersham). After an additional six hours, fresh media was added and the labeling was allowed to proceed for a total of 18 hours, after which the S³⁵ media was removed and replaced with fresh media. Thirty hours post-infection the cells were harvested and lysed and the labeled Ad 2 or Ad 17 viruses were purified by CsCl gradient centrifugation. The recovered viruses were then used in an assay to determine their relative binding efficiency on human nasal polyp cells.

In order to perform the assay, ciliated human airway epitehlial cells were recovered from nasal polyps of healthy volunteers. The results from two such isolates, NP-14 and NP-15, are reported here (see Figure 3). Radiolabeled virus was then incubated with the isolated cells in wells for specified times (5 or 30 minutes, see Figure 3). The cells were then rinsed and measured for radioactivity. Binding as reported in Figure 3 indicates the percent of input radioactivity that is cell associated. It was determined that for both cell isolate populations, using either 5 or 30 minute incubations, cell associated radioactivity was 10-fold enhanced if Ad 17 rather than Ad 2 was used.

Example 4 Fiber competition

A549 cells (a human lung carcinoma line, obtained from the American Type
Culture Collection as ATCC CCL-185) were plated at 3 x 10⁴ cells per well in 96-well
dishes. Since the number of receptor sites for adenovirus fiber on the cell surface has
been estimated to be approximately 10⁵ receptors per cell, the receptors in the plated
cells were saturated, in this example, with 0.1 µg of purified full length Ad 2 fiber
protein (obtained from Paul Freimuth, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY),
which corresponds to approximately 100 molecules of fiber per receptor. Cells were
incubated with Ad 2 fiber in PBS for two hours at 37°C.

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The cells were subsequently infected at an moi of 1 (using either Ad 2 provided as above, or wild type Ad 17) for one hour, after which the cells were rinsed, and fresh mediium was added. Control cultures were incubated with PBS with no added protein for two hours and then subsequently infected as described above. Forty hours post-infection the cells were fixed with 1:1 acetone:methanol, permeablized with 0.05% Tween 20 in PBS and stained with FITC labeled anti- Ad 2 hexon antibody, as described in Example 1. As determined by this assay, the number of cells infected (stained) with Ad 2 was reduced by approximately 90% in cultures that were pre-incubated with Ad 2 fiber as compared to control cultures. However, no effect on Ad 17 infection was observed by the pre-incubation of A549 cells with full length Ad 2 fiber.

Example 5 Use of Ad 2 fiber knob in a binding competition experiment with Ad 2

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Further competition experiments were performed with Ad 2 and Ad 17 fiber knobs that had been expressed and purified from E. coli. DNA sequences encoding both protein fragments were designed so that the fiber knobs expressed therefrom would contain histidine tags in order to permit nickel- column purification. The yield 20 of soluble fiber knob trimer, purified by the Ni-NTA method (Qiagen, Chatsworth, CA), was ~25µg/50ml culture. A significant portion of the total knob protein expressed appeared to remain in a monomeric (and insoluble) form. The soluble trimeric material obtained was used for a preliminary competition experiment. Wild type Ad 2 and Ad 17 were used to infect A549 cells, or cells that had been preincubated with excess (about 100 molecules of trimer per receptor) Ad 2 fiber knob or Ad 17 fiber knob. The results indicated that Ad 2 fiber knob, but not Ad 17 knob, could block Ad 2 infection. Additionally, Ad 17 infection was not blocked by E. coliexpressed fiber knobs of either serotype, suggesting that the mechanism of Ad 2 and Ad 17 infections is different.

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Example 6 Construction of the chimeric vector Ad2/βgal-2/fiber Ad 17

The vector Ad2/ β gal-2 was constructed as follows. A CMV \S gal expression cassette was constructed in a pBR322-based plasmid that contained Ad 2 nucleotides 1-10,680 from which nucleotides 357-3328 were deleted. The deleted sequences were replaced with (reading from 5' to 3'): a cytomegalovirus immediate early promoter (obtained from pRC/CMV, Invitrogen), lacZ gene encoding \S -galactosidase with a nuclear localization signal, and an SV40 polyadenylation signal (nucleotides 2533-2729). The resulting plasmid was used to generate Ad2/ β gal-2 by recombination with Ad2E4ORF6 (D. Armentano et al., Human Gene Therapy , 6, 1995, pp 1343 -1353).

A chimeric $Ad2/\beta gal-2/fiber$ Ad 17 viral vector (Figure 4) was then contructed as follows. pAdORF6 (D. Armentano et al., Human Gene Therapy , 6, 1995, pp 1343 -1353 was cut with Nde and BamHI to remove Ad 2 fiber coding and polyadenylation signal sequences (nucleotides 20624-32815). An NdeI-BamHI fragment containing Ad 17 fiber coding sequence (nucleotides 30984-32095) was generated by PCR and ligated along with an SV40 polyadenylation signal into NdeI-BamHI cut pAdORF6 to generate pAdORF6fiber17. This plasmid was cut with PacI and then ligated to PacI-cut Ad2/βgal-2 DNA to generate Ad2/βgal-2 fiber 17. Any desired transgene may be substituted in this construct for the reporter gene.

A similar construct can be prepared using a DNA sequence that encodes Ad 17 penton base instead of Ad 17 fiber. Alternatively, only a subregion of the penton base of Ad 2 need be subject to replacement, such as by inserting into the vector a nucleotide encoding sequence corresponding to any amino acid subsequence of Ad 17 penton base amino acids 283-348 (see the marked sequence in Figure 5A) in replacement for any subsequence of Ad 2 penton base amino acids 290-403. Preferrably, the replaced sequence of Ad 2 and the inserted sequence of Ad 17 includes the RGD domain of each. Use of nucleotide sequence corresponding to penton base amino acid sequence for other subgroup D serotypes is also within the

practice of the invention. It is also within the scope of the invention to replace a subregion of the fiber protein in the Ad 2 vector with a subregion from another adenovirus serotype, for example, Ad 17.

5 Example 7 Ad2/βgal-2f17 shows increased infection efficiency on human airway explants

Both human and monkey trachea explants, about 1 cm², were placed on top of an agar support. Each explant was infected at an moi of 200 of either Ad2/βgal-2 or Ad2/βgal-2f17 assuming a cell density of 1 x 106 per cm² of explant. Explants were 10 exposed to virus for three hours and were then rinsed with NHBE media. Two days post-infection explants were stained with X-gal and infection efficiency was assessed. On the monkey explants Ad2/\(\beta\)gal-2 gave rise to a higher infection efficiency than Ad2/βgal-2f17. Patches of stained cells were detected in explants exposed to Ad2/βgal-2 but very few cells stained in explants exposed to Ad2/βgal-2f17. A 15 different result was obtained on human trachea explants. On these explants Ad2/βgal-2f17 infection gave rise to a much higher infection efficiency than Ad2/βgal-2 infection. Approximately 5-10% of the cells in explants exposed to Ad2/βgal-2f17 stained with X-gal whereas very few cells were stained in explants exposed to Ad2/βgal-2. No background staining was observed in either monkey or human 20 explants that were not exposed to virus.

The results indicate that the exchange of Ad 2 fiber for Ad 17 fiber in Ad2/βgal-2f17 was suffficient to significantly increase infection efficiency of human tracheal airway cells by an adenovirus type 2 based vector.

25 Example 8 Adenovirus subgroup screening on human cancer cell lines

Identification of adenovirus subgroup that best infects a particular tumor type may be useful in designing vectors to optimally target cancer cells in vivo. In order to determine the adenovirus subgroup that best infects a particular type of cancer cell, cancer cells were seeded into a 96 well plate and infected with and moi of 5. Infection





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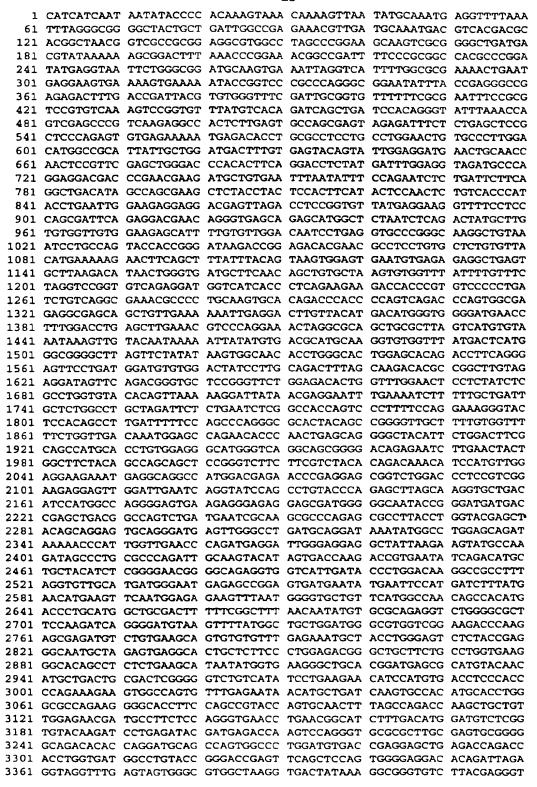
efficiency was determined by staining of infected cells using an anti-hexon antibody. The adenovirus subgroups were represented by the following serotypes: A: Ad 31; B: Ad 3; C: Ad 2; D: Ad 17; E: Ad 4; and F: Ad 41.

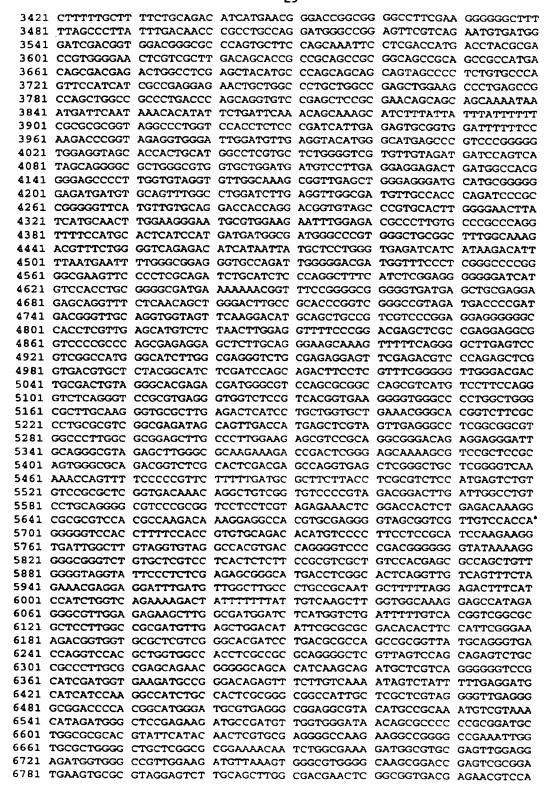
Subgroup D (Ad 17) has a significantly higher infection rate of the colon cancer cell line CaCo-2 than other cell types, with an infection rate of 70%, while Ad 2 only infected 20% of the cells (Figure 9).

Subgroup D (Ad 17) was effective in infecting ovarian cancer cell line SK-OV3. Infection was measured at 90% (FIgure 10).

10 Sequence Listing

Included herewith on the following pages are informal copies of SEQ ID NO: 1 through SEQ ID NO: 3.





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6841 TGGCGCAGTA GTCCAGCGTT TCGCGGATGA TGTCATAACC CGCCTCTCCT TTCTTCTCCC 6901 ACAGCTCGCG GTTGAGGGCG TATTCCTCGT CATCCTTCCA GTACTCCCGG AGCGGGAATC 6961 CTCGATCGTC CGCACGGTAA GAGCCCAGCA TGTAGAAATG GTTCACGGCC TTGTAGGGAC 7021 AGCAGCCCTT CTCCACGGGG AGGGCGTAAG CTTGTGCGGC CTTGCGGAGC GAGGTGTGCG 7081 TCAGGGCGAA GGTGTCCCTG ACCATGACTT TCAAGAACTG GTACTTGAAA TCCGAGTCGT 7141 CGCAGCCGCC GTGCTCCCAT AGCTCGAAAT CGGTGCGCTT CTTCGAGAGG GGGTTAGGCA 7201 GAGCGAAAGT GACGTCATTG AAGAGAATCT TGCCTGCTCG CGGCATGAAA TTGCGGGTGA 7261 TGCGGAAAGG GCCCGGGACG GAGGCTCGGT TGTTGATGAC CTGGGCGGCG AGGACGATCT 7321 CGTCGAAGCC GTTGATGTTG TGCCCGACGA TGTAGAGTTC CATGAATCGC GGGCGGCCTT 7381 TGATGTGCGG CAGCTTTTTG AGCTCCTCGT AGGTGAGGTC CTCGGGGCAT TGCAGGCCGT 7441 GCTGCTCGAG CGCCCATTCC TGGAGATGTG GGTTGGCTTG CATGAAGGAA GCCCAGAGCT 7501 CGCGGGCCAT GAGGGTCTGG AGCTCGTCGC GAAAGAGGCG GAACTGCTGG CCCACGGCCA 7561 TCTTTTCGGG TGTGACGCAG TAGAAGGTGA GGGGGTCCCG CTCCCAGCGA TCCCAGCGTA 7621 AGCGCGCGC TAGATCGCGA GCAAGGGCGA CCAGCTCTGG GTCCCCCGAG AATTTCATGA 7681 CCAGCATGAA GGGGACGAGC TGCTTGCCGA AGGACCCCAT CCAGGTGTAG GTTTCTACAT 7741 CGTAGGTGAC AAAGAGCCGC TCCGTGCGAG GATGAGAGCC GATTGGGAAG AACTGGATTT 7801 CCTGCCACCA GTTGGACGAG TGGCTGTTGA TGTGATGAAA GTAGAAATCC CGCCGGCGAA 7861 CCGAGCACTC GTGCTGATGC TTGTAAAAGC GTCCGCAGTA CTCGCAGCGC TGCACGGGCT 7921 GTACCTCATC CACGAGATAC ACAGCGCGTC CCTTGAGGAG GAACTTCAGG AGTGGCGGCC 7981 CTGGCTGGTG GTTTTCATGT TCGCCTGCGT GGGACTCACC CTGGGGCTCC TCGAGGACGG 8041 AGAGGCTGAC GAGCCCGCGC GGGAGCCAGG TCCAGATCTC GGCGCGGCGG GGGCGGAGAG 8101 CGAAGACGAG GGCGCGCAGT TGGGAGCTGT CCATGGTGTC GCGGAGATCC AGGTCCGGGG 8161 GCAGGGTTCT GAGGTTGACC TCGTAGAGGC GGGTGAGGGC GTGCTTGAGA TGCAGATGGT 8221 ACTTGATTTC TACGGGTGAG TTGGTGGCCG TGTCCACGCA TTGCATGAGC CCGTAGCTGC 8281 GCGGGGCCAC GACCGTGCCG CGGTGCGCTT TTAGAAGCGG TGTCGCGGAC GCGCTCCCGG 8341 CGGCAGCGGC GGTTCCGGCC CCGCGGGCAG GGGCGGCAGA GGCACGTCGG CGTGGCGCTC 8401 GGGCAGGTCC CGGTGTTGCG CCCTGAGAGC GCTGGCGTGC GCGACGACGC GGCGGTTGAC 8461 ATCCTGGATC TGCCGCCTCT GCGTGAAGAC CACTGGCCCC GTGACTTTGA ACCTGAAAGA 8521 CAGTTCAACA GAATCAATCT CGGCGTCATT GACGGCGGGC TGACGCAGGA TCTCTTGCAC 8581 GTCGCCCGAG TTGTCCTGGT AGGCGATCTC GGACATGAAC TGCTCGATCT CCTCCTCCTG 8641 GAGATCGCCG CGACCCGCGC GCTCCACGGT GGCGGCGAGG TCATTCGAGA TGCGACCCAT 8701 GAGCTGCGAG AAGGCGCCCA GGCCGCTCTC GTTCCAGACG CGGCTGTAGA CCACGTCCCC 8761 GTCGGCGTCG CGCGCGCA TGACCACCTG CGCGAGGTTG AGCTCCACGT GCCGCGCAA 8821 GACGGCGTAG TTGCGCAGGC GCTGGAAGAG GTAGTTGAGG GTGGTGGCGA TGTGCTCGGT 8881 GACGAAGAAG TACATGATCC AGCGGCGCAG GGGCATCTCG CTGATGTCGC CGATGGCCTC 8941 CAGCCTTTCC ATGCCTCGT AGAAATCCAC GGCGAAGTTG AAAAACTGGG CGTTGCGGGC 9001 CGAGACCGTG AGCTCGTCTT CCAGGAGCCT GATGAGCTCG GCGATGGTGG CGCGCACCTC 9061 GCGCTCGAAA TCCCCGGGGG CCTCGTCCTC TTCCTCTTCT TCCATGACAA CCTCTTCTAT. 9121 TTCTTCCTCT GGGGGCGTG GTGGTGGCGG GGCCCGACGA CGACGGCGAC GCACCGGGAG 9181 ACGGTCGACG AAGCGCTCGA TCATCTCCCC GCGGCGGCGA CGCATGGTTT CGGTGACGGC 9241 GCGACCCGT TCGCGAGGAC GCAGCGTGAA GACGCCGCCG GTCATCTCCC GGTAATGGGG 9301 CGGGTCCCCG TTGGGCAGCG AGAGGGCGCT GACGATGCAT CTTATCAATT GCGGTGTAGG 9361 GGACGTGAGC GCGTCGAGAT CGACCGGATC GGAGAATCTT TCGAGGAAAG CGTCTAGCCA 9421 ATCGCAGTCG CAAGGTAAGC TCAAACACGT AGCAGCCCTG TGGACGCTGT TAGAATTGCG 9481 GTTGCTAATG ATGTAATTGA AGTAGGCGTT TTTGAGGCGG CGGATGGTGG CGAGGAGGAC 9541 CAGGTCCTTG GGTCCCGCTT GCTGGATGCG GAGCCGCTCG GCCATGCCCC AGGCCTGGCC 9601 CTGACACCGG CTTAGGTTCT TGTAGTAGTC ATGCATGAGC CTCTCGATGT CATCACTGGC 9661 GGAGGCGGAG TCTTCCATGC GGGTGACCCC GACGCCCCTG AGCGGCTGCA CGAGCGCCAG 9721 GTCGGCGACG ACGCGCTCGG CGAGGATGGC CTGTTGCACG CGGGTGAGGG TGTCCTGGAA 9781 GTCGTCCATG TCGACGAAGC GGTGGTAGGC CCCTGTGTTG ATGGTGTAAG TGCAGTTGGC 9841 CATGAGCGAC CAGTTGACGG TCTGCAGGCC GGGCTGCACG ACCTCGGAGT ACCTGAGCCG 9901 CGAGAAGGCG CGCGAGTCGA AGACGTAGTC GTTGCAGGTG CGCACAAGGT ACTGGTATCC 9961 GACTAGGAAG TGCGGCGGCG GCTGGCGGTA GAGCGGCCAG CGCTGGGTGG CCGGCGCGCC 10021 CGGGGCCAGG TCCTCGAGCA TGAGGCGGTG GTAGCCGTAG AGGTAGCGGG ACATCCAGGT 10081 GATGCCGGCA GCGGTGGTGG AGGCGCGCGG GAACTCGCGG ACGCGGTTCC AGATGTTGCG 10141 CAGCGGCAGG AAATAGTCCA TGGTCGGCAC GGTCTGGCCG GTGAGACGCG CGCAGTCATT 10201 GACGCTCTAG AGGCAAAAAC GAAAGCGGTT GAGCGGGCTC TTCCTCCGTA GCCTGGCGGA

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10261 ACGCAAACGG GTTAGGCCGC GCGTGTACCC CGGTTCGAGT CCCCTCGAAT CAGGCTGGAG 10321 CCGCGACTAA CGTGGTATTG GCACTCCCGT CTCGACCCGA GCCCGATAGC CGCCAGGATA 10381 CGCGGGAAGA GCCCTTTTTG CCGCCGARG GGAGTCGCTA GACTTGAAAG CGGCCGAAAA 10441 CCCCGCCGGG TAGTGGCTCG CGCCCGTAGT CTGGAGAAGC ATCGCCAGGG TTGAGTCGCG 10501 GCAGAACCCG GTTCGCGGAC GGCCGCGGCG AGCGGGACTT GGTCACCCCG CCGATTTAAA 10561 GACCCACAGC CAGCCGACTT CTCCAGTTAC GGGAGCGAGC CCCCTTTTTT CTTTTTGCCA 10621 GATGCATCCC GTCCTGCGCC AAATGCGTCC CACCCCCCG GCGACCACCG CGACCGCGGC 10681 CGTAGCAGGC GCCGGCGCTA GCCAGCCACA GCCACAGACA GAGATGGACT TGGAAGAGGG 10741 CGAAGGCTG GCGAGACTGG GGGCGCCTTC CCCGGAGCGA CACCCCCGCG TGCAGCTGCA 10801 GAAGGACGTG CGCCCGGCGT ACGTGCCTGC GCAAAACCTG TTCAGGGACC GCAGCGGGGA 10861 GGAGCCCGAG GAGATGCGCG ACTGCCGGTT TCGGGCGGGC AGGGAGCTGC GCGAGGGCCT 10921 GGACCGCCAG CGCGTGCTGC GCGACGAGGA TTTCGAGCCG AACGAGCAGA CGGGGATCAG 10981 CCCCGCGCGC GCGCACGTGG CGGCGGCCAA CCTGGTGACG GCCTACGAGC AGACGGTGAA 11041 GCAGGAGCGC AACTTCCAAA AGAGTTTCAA CAACCATGTG CGCACCCTGA TCGCGCGCGA 11101 GGAGGTGGCC CTGGGCCTGA TGCACCTGTG GGACCTGGCG GAGGCCATCG TGCAGAACCC 11221 GGCGTTCAGG GAGGCGCTGC TAAACATCGC CGAGCCCGAG GGTCGCTGGC TGCTGGAGCT 11281 GATCAACATC TTGCAGAGCA TCGTAGTTCA GGAGCGCAGC CTGAGCTTGG CCGAGAAGGT 11341 GGCGGCAATC AACTACTCGG TGCTTAGCCT GGGCAAGTTT TACGCGCGCA AGATTTACAA 11401 GACGCCGTAC GTGCCCATAG ACAAGGAGGT GAAGATAGAC AGCTTTTACA TGCGCATGGC 11461 GCTCAAGGTG CTGACGCTGA GCGACGACCT GGGCGTGTAC CGCAACGACC GCATCCACAA 11521 GGCCGTGAGC GCGAGCCGGC GGCGCGAGCT GAGCGACCGC GAGCTGATGC TGAGCCTGCG 11581 CCGGGCGCTG GTAGGGGGCG CCGCCGGCGG CGAGGAGTCY TACTTCGACA TGGGGGCGGA 11641 CCTGCATTGG CAGCCGAGCC GGCGCGCCTT GGAGGCCGCC TACGGTCCAG AGGACTTGGA 11701 TGAGGAAGAG GAAGAGGAGG AGGATGCACC CGCTGCGGGG TACTGACGCC TCCGTGATGT 11761 GTTTTTAGAT GCAGCAAGCC CCGGACCCCG CCATAAGGGC GGCGCTGCAA AGCCAGCCGT 11821 CCGGTCTAGC ATCGGACGAC TGGGAGGCTG CGATGCAACG CATCATGGCC CTGACGACCC 11881 GCAACCCCGA GTCCTTTAGA CAACAGCCGC AGGCCAACAG ACTCTCGGCC ATTCTGGAGG 11941 CGGTGGTCCC TTCTCGGACC AACCCCACGC ACGAGAAGGT GCTGGCGATC GTGAACGCGC 12001 TGGCGGAGAA CAAGGCCATC CGTCCCGACG AGGCCGGGCT AGTGTACAAC GCCCTGCTGG 12061 AGCGCGTAGG CCGCTACAAC AGCACAAACG TGCAGTCCAA CCTGGACCGG CTGGTGACGG 12121 ACGTGCGCGA AGCCGTGGCG CAGCGCGAGC GGTTCAAGAA CGAGGGCCTG GGCTCGCTGG 12181 TGGCGCTGAA CGCCTTCCTG GCGACGCAGC CGGCGAACGT GCCGCGCGGG CAGGATGATT 12241 ACACCAACTT TATCAGCGCG CTGCGGCTGA TGGTGACCGA GGTGCCCCAG AGCGAGGTGT 12301 ACCAGTCGGG CCCGGACTAC TTTTTCCAAA CTAGCAGACA GGGCCTGCAA ACGGTGAACC 12361 TGAGCCAGGC TTTCAAGAAC CTGCGCGGGC TGTGGGGCGT GCAGGCGCCC GTGGGCGACC 12421 GGTCGACGGT GAGCAGCTTG CTGACGCCCA ACTCGCGGCT GCTGCTGCTG CTGATCGCGC 12481 CCTTCACCGA CAGTGGCAGC GTAAACCGCA ACTCGTACCT GGGTCACCTG CTAACGCTGT 12541 ACCGCGAGGC CATAGGCCAG GCGCAGGTGG ACGAGCAGAC CTTCCAGGAG ATCACTAGCG 12601 TGAGCCGCGC GCTGGGGCAG AACGACACCG ACAGTCTGAG GGCCACCCTG AACTTCTTGC 12661 TGACCAATAG ACAGCAGAAG ATCCCGGCGC AGTACGCGCT GTCGGCCGAG GAGGAGCGCA 12721 TCCTGAGATA TGTGCAGCAG AGCGTAGGGC TTTTCCTGAT GCAGGAGGGG GCCACTCCCA 12781 GCGCCGCGCT GGACATGACC GCGCGCAACA TGGAACCTAG CATGTACGCC GCCAACCGGC 12841 CGTTTATCAA TAAGCTAATG GACTACCTGC ATCGCGCGGC GTCCATGAAC TCGGACTACT 12901 TTACCAATGC CATTTTGAAC CCGCACTGGC TTCCGCCGCC GGGGTTCTAT ACGGGCGAGT 12961 ACGACATGCC CGACCCCAAC GACGGTTTT TGTGGGACGA CGTGGACAGC GCGGTGTTTT 13021 CACCGACCTT GCAAAAGCGC CAGGAGGCGG TGCGCACGCC CGCGAGCGAG GGCGCGGTGG 13081 GTCGGAGCCC CTTTCCTAGC TTAGGGAGTT TGCATAGCTT GCCGGGCTCT GTGAACAGCG 13141 GCAGGGTGAG CCGGCCGCGC TTGCTGGGCG AGGACGAGTA CCTGAACGAC TCGCTGCTGC 13201 AGCCGCCGCG GGTCAAGAAC GCCATGGCCA ATAACGGGAT AGAGAGTCTG GTGGACAAAC 13261 TGAACCGCTG GAAGACCTAC GCTCAGGACC ATAGGGAGCC TGCGCCCGCG CCGCGGCGAC 13321 AGCGCCACGA CCGGCAGCGG GGCCTGGTGT GGGACGACGA GGACTCGGCC GACGATAGCA 13381 GCGTGTTGGA CTTGGGCGGG AGCGGTGGGG TCAACCCGAT ATCGCGCATC CTGCAGCCCA 13441 AACTGGGGCG ACGGATGTTT TGAATGCAAA ATAAAACTCA CCAAGGCCAT AGCGTGCGTT 13501 CTCTTCCTTG TTAGAGATGA GGCGTGCGGT GGTGTCTTCC TCTCCTCCTC CCTCGTACGA 13561 GAGCGTGATG GCGCAGGCGA CCCTGGAGGT TCCGTTTGTG CCTCCGCGGT ATATGGCTCC 13621 TACGGAGGGC AGAAACAGCA TTCGTTACTC GGAGCTGGCT CCGTTGTACG ACACCACTCG

		GTGGACAACA				
		CTGACCACGG				
13801	GCAGACGATA	AATTTTGAC G	AGCGGTCGCG	GTGGGGCGGT	GATCTGAAGA	CCATTCTGCA
13861	CACCAACATG	CCCAATGTGA	ACGAGTACAT	GTTCACCAGC	AAGTTTAAGG	CGCGGGTGAT
13921	GGTGGCTAGA	AAACACCCAC	AGGGGGTAGA	AGCAACAGAT	TTAAGCAAGG	ATATCTTAGA
13981	GTATGAGTGG	TTTGAGTTTA	CCCTGCCCGA	GGGCAACTTT	TCCGAGACCA	TGACCATAGA
		AACGCCATCT				
		ATTGGAGTCA				
		GTGATGCCAG				
14221	GCTGCCGGGC	TGCGGGGTGG	ACTTCACAGA	GAGCCGCCTG	AGCAACCTCC	TGGGCATTCG
14281	CAAGAAGCAA	CCTTTCCAAG	AGGGCTTCAG	AATCATGTAT	GAGGATCTAG	AAGGGGGCAA
		CTGCTGGATG				
		GCTGCTAAAG				
		GCAGCTGAAA				
		AACCTCATCG				
		CGGGACCCTG				
		GGCGCGGAGC				
		TCTACCCAGC				
		AAGAGCTTTT				
		ACCCACGTCT				
		ATCACCACCG				
		AGCAGTATCC				
		TACGTCTACA				
		AAAATGTCTA				
		AGCATGTACG				
		TCCGCGCTCC				
		CCACCGTCGA				
		CTTCGACCGT CGCAAGAGCC				
		GCGCCGCCCG				
		CCGCGCGCCG				
		CCGCCGCCGC				
		GCGACTCCGT ATGCTTGTGT				
		AGGTCGTCGC				
		AGCGGGTTAA CTCCGCGGCG				
		GCGGTGGTGT				
		GTGTACGGCG				
		GGGAAGCGGT				
		CCGAGCCTGA				
		GCGGGATCAA				
		GCCGGCGCGT				
		TGCGCCCCAT				
16321	ATTCAGATCC	CCACCGACAT	GGATGTCGAC	AAAAAACCCT	CGACCAGCAT	CGAGGTGCAG
		GGCTCCCAGC				
		CCAGGAGGCG				
		CCATTATCCC				
		CCAGCAAACG				
		GCGTAACCAA				
10081	CCACCCAGC	ATCCTTTAAT	CCGTGTGCTG	TGATACTGTT	GCAGAGAGAT	GGCTCTCACT
16/41	TGCCGCCTGC	GCATCCCCGT	TCCGAATTAC	CGAGGAAGAT	CCCGCCGCAG	GAGAGGCATG
16801	GCAGGCAGCG	GCCTGAACCG	CCCCCCCCC	CGGGCCATGC	GCAGGCGCCT	GAGTGGCGGC
16861	TTTCTGCCCG	CGCTCATCCC	CATAATCGCG	GCGGCCATCG	GCACGATCCC	GGGCATAGCT
16921	TCCGTTGCGC	TGCAGGCGTC	GCAGCGCCGT	TGATGTGCGA	ATAAAGCCTC	TTTAGACTCT
10981	GACACACCTG	GTCCTGTATA	TTTTTAGAAT	GGAAGACATC	AATTTTGCGT	CCCTGGCTCC
1/041	GCGGCACGGC	ACGCGGCCGT	TCATGGGCAC	CTGGAACGAG	ATCGGCACCA	GCCAGCTGAA

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17101 CGGGGGCGCC TTCAATTGGA GCAGTGTCTG GAGCGGGCTT AAAAATTTCG GCTCGACGCT 17161 CCGGACCTAT GGGAACAAGG CCTGGAATAG TAGCACGGGG CAGTTGTTGA GGGAAAAGCT 17221 CAAAGACCAG AACTTCCAGC AGAAGGTGGT GGACGGCCTG GCCTCGGGCA TTAACGGGGT 17281 GGTGGACATC GCGAACCAGG CAGTGCAGCG CGAGATAAAC AGCCGTCTGG ACCCGCGGCC 17341 GCCCACGGTG GTGGAGATGG AAGATGCAAC TCTTCCGCCG CCGAAGGGCC AGAAGCGGCC 17401 GCGCCAGAT GCGGAGGAGA CGATCCTGCA GGTGGACGAG CCGCCTTCGT ACGAGGAGGC 17461 CGTGAAGGCC GGCATGCCCA CCACGCGCAT CATCGCGCCA CTGGCCACGG GTGTAATGAA 17521 ACCCGCCACC CTTGACCTGC CTCCACCACC CACGCCCGCT CCACCGAAGG CAGCTCCGGT 17581 TGTGCAGCCC CCTCCGGTGG CGACCGCCGT GCGCCGGTC CCCGCCCGCC GCCAGGCCCA 17641 GAACTGCAG AGCACGCTGC ACAGTATTGT GGGCCTGGGA GTGAAAAGTC TGAAGCGCCG 17701 CCGATGCTAT TGAGAGAGAG GAAGGAGGAC ACTAAAGGGA GAGCTTAACT TGTATGTGCC 17761 TTACCGCCAG AGAACGCGCG AAGATGGCCA CCCCCTCGAT GATGCCGCAG TGGGCGTACA 17821 TGCACATCGC CGGGCAGGAC GCCTCGGAGT ACCTGAGCCC GGGTCTGGTG CAGTTTGCCC 17881 GCGCCACCGA CACGTACTTC AGCCTGGGCA ACAAGTTTAG GAACCCCACG GTGGCCCCGA 17941 CCCACGATGT GACCACGGAC CGGTCCCAGC GTCTGACGCT GCGCTTTGTG CCCGTGGATC 18001 GCGAGGACAC CAGTACTCGT ACAAGGCGCG CTTCACTCTG GCCGTGGGCG ACAACCGGGT 18061 GCTAGACATG GCCAGCACGT ACTTTGACAT CCGCGGCGTC CTGGACCGCG GTCCCAGTTT 18121 CAAACCCTAC TCGGGCACGG CTTACAACAG CCTTGCCCCC AAGGGCGCTC CCAATCCCAG 18181 TCAGTGGGTT GCCAAAGAAA ATGGTCAGGG AACTGATAAG ACACATACTT ATGGCTCAGC 18241 TGCCATGGGA GGAAGCAACA TCACCATTGA AGGTTTAGTA ATTGGAACTG ATGAAAAAGC 18301 TGAGGATGGC AAAAAAGATA TTTTTGCAAA TAAACTTTAT CAGCCAGAAC CTCAAGTAGG 18361 TGAAGAAAC TGGCAAGAGT CTGAAGCCTT CTATGGAGGC AGAGCTCTTA AGAAAGACAC 18421 AAAAATGAAG CCCTGCTATG GCTCATTTGC AAGACCTACC AATGAAAAAG GCGGACAAGC 18481 TAAATTTAAG CCAGTGGAAG AGGGGCAGCA ACCTAAAGAT TATGACATAG ATTTGGCTTT 18541 CTTTGACACA CCTGGAGGCA CCATCACAGG AGGCACAGAC GAAGAATATA AAGCAGACAT 18601 TGTGTTGTAC ACTGAAAATG TCAACCTTGA AACCCCAGAC ACCCACGTGG TATACAAGCC 18661 AGGAAAAGAG GATGACAGTT CAGAAGTAAA TTTGACACAG CAGTCCATGC CCAACAGGCC 18721 TAACTACATT GGCTTCAGAG ACAACTTTGT GGGACTCATG TACTACAACA GTACTGGCAA 18781 CATGGGTGTG CTGGCTGGTC AGGCCTCTCA ATTGAATGCT GTGGTCGACT TGCAAGACAG 18841 AAACACCGAG CTGTCTTACC AGCTCTTGCT AGATTCTCTG GGTGACAGAA CCAGATACTT 18901 CAGCATGTGG AACTCTGCGG TGGATAGCTA TGATCCAGAT GTCAGGATCA TTGAAAATCA 18961 TGGTGTGGAA GATGAACTTC CAAACTATTG CTTCCCATTG AATGGCACTG GCACCAATTC 19021 AACATATCTT GGCGTAAAGG TGAAACCAGA TCAAGATGGT GATGTTGAAA GCGAGTGGGA 19081 TAAAGATGAT ACCATTGCAA GGCAGAATCA AATCGCCAAG GGCAACGTCT TTGCCATGGA 19141 GATCAACCTC CAGGCCAACC TGTGGAAGAG TTTTCTGTAC TCGAACGTGG CCTTGTACCT 19201 GCCCGACTCC TACAAGTACA CGCCGGCCAA TGTTACGCTG CCCGCCAACA CCAACACCTA 19261 CGAGTACATG AACGCCCGCG TGGTAGCCCC CTCGCTGGTG GACGCCTACA TCAACATAGG 19321 CGCCCGATGG TCGCTGGACC CCATGGACAA CGTCAACCCC TTCAACCAC ACCGCAATGC* 19381 GGGCCTGCGC TACCGCTCCA TGCTTCTGGG CAACGGCCGC TACGTGCCCT TCCACATCCA 19441 AGTGCCCCAA AAGTTCTTTG CCATCAAGAA CCTGCTCCTG CTCCCGGGCT CCTACACCTA 19501 CGAGTGGAAC TTCCGCAAGG ATGTCAACAT GATCCTGCAG AGTTCCCTCG GCAACGACCT 19561 GCGCGTCGAC GGCGCCTCCG TCCGCTTCGA CAGCGTCAAC CTCTACGCCA CCTTCTTCCC 19621 CATGGCGCAC AACACCGCCT CCACCCTGGA AGCCATGCTG CGCAACGACA CCAACGACCA 19681 GTCCTTCAAC GACTACCTCT CGGCCGCCAA CATGCTCTAC CCCATCCCGG CCAAGGCCAC 19741 CAACGTGCCC ATCTCCATCC CCTCGCGCAA CTGGGCCGCT TTTCGCGGCT GGAGTTTCAC 19801 CCGTCTGAAA ACCAAGGAAA CTCCCTCCCT CGGCTCGGGT TTTGACCCCT ACTTTGTCTA 19861 CTCGGGCTCG ATCCCCTACC TTGACGGACC CTTTTACCTT AACCACACCT TCAAGAAAGT 19921 CTCCATCATG TTCGACTCCT CGGTCAGCTG GCCCGGCAAC GACCGGCTGC TCACGCCGAA 19981 CGAGTTCGAG ATCAAGCGCA GCGTCGACGG GGAAGGCTAC AACGTGGCCC AATGCAACAT 20041 GACCAAGGAC TGGTTCCTCG TCCAGATGCT CTCCCACTAC AACATCGGCT ACCAGGGCTT 20101 CCACGTGCCC GAGGGCTACA AGGACCGCAT GTACTCCTTC TTCCGCAACT TCCAGCCCAT 20161 GAGCAGGCAG GTGGTCGATG AGATCAACTA CAAGGACTAC AAGGCCGTCA CCCTGCCCTT 20221 CCAGCACAAC AACTCGGGCT TCACCGGCTA CCTTGCACCC ACCATGCGCC AAGGGCAGCC 20281 CTACCCGCC AACTTCCCCT ACCCGCTCAT CGGCCAGACA GCCGTGCCAT CCGTCACCCA 20341 GAAAAGTCTC CTCTGCGACA GGGTCATGTG GCGCATCCCC TTCTCCAGCA ACTTCATGTC 20401 CATGGGCGCC TTCACCGACC TGGGTCAGAA CATGTTCTAC GCCAACTCGG CCCACGCGCT 20461 CGACATGACC TTCGAGGTGG ACCCCATGGA TGAGCCCACC GTCCTCTATC TTCTCTTCGA

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20521 AGTGTTCGAC GTCGTCAGAG TGCACCAGCC GCACCGCGGC GTCATCGAGG CCGTCTACCT 20581 GCGCACGCCG TTCTCCGCCG GAAACGCCAC CACCTAAGCA TGAGCGGCTC CAGCGAAAGA 20641 GAGCTCGCGT CCATCGTGCG CGACCTGGGC TGCGGGCCTA CTTTTTGGGC ACCCACGACA 20701 CAGCGATTCC CGGGCTTTCT TGCCGGCGAC AAGCTGGCCT GCGCCATTGT CAACACGGCC 20761 GGCCGCGAGA CCGGAGGCGT GCACTGGCTC GCCTTCGGCT GGAACCCGCG CTCGCGCACC 20821 TGCTACATGT TCGACCCCTT TGGGTTCTCG GACCGCCGGC TCAAGCAGAT TTACAGCTTC 20881 GAGTACGAGG CCATGCTGCG CCGAAGCGCC GTGGCCTCTT CGCCCGACCG CTGTCTCAGC 20941 CTCGAACAGT CCACCCAGAC CGTGCAGGGG CCCGACTCCG CCGCCTGCGG ACTTTTCTGT 21001 TGCATGTTCT TGCATGCCTT CGTGCACTGG CCCGACCGAC CCATGGACGG GAACCCCACC 21061 ATGAACTTGC TGACGGGGT GCCCAACGGC ATGCTACAAT CGCCACAGGT GCTGCCCACC 21121 CTCAGGCGCA ACCAGGAGGA GCTCTATCGC TTCCTCGCGC GCCACTCCCC TTACTTTCGC 21181 TCCCACCGCG CCGCCATCGA ACACGCCACC GCTTTTGACA AAATGAAACA ACTGCGTGTA 21241 TCTCAATAAA CAGCACTTTT ATTTTACATG CACTGGAGTA TATGCAAGTT ATTTAAAAGT 21301 CGAAGGGGTT CTCGCGCTCA TCGTTGTGCG CCGCGCTGGG GAGGGCCACG TTGCGGTACT 21361 GGTACTTGGG CTGCCACTTG AACTCGGGGA TCACCAGTTT GGGCACTGGG GTCTCGGGGA 21421 AGGTCTCGCT CCACATACGC CGGCTCATCT GCAGGGCGCC CAGCATGTCC GGGGCGGATA 21481 TCTTGAAATC GCAGTTGGGA CCGGTGCTCT GCGCGCGCGA GTTGCGGTAC ACGGGGTTGC 21541 AGCACTGGAA CACCATCAGA CTGGGGTACT TTACGCTGGC CAGCACGCTC TTGTCGCTGA 21601 TCTGATCCTT GTCCAGATCC TCGGCGTTGC TCACGCCGAA TGGGGTCATC TTGCACAGTT 21661 GGCGACCCAG GAATGGCACG CTCTGAGGCT TGTGGTTACA CTCGCAGTGC ACGGGCATCA 21721 GCATCATCCC CGCGCCGCG TGCATATTCG GGTAGAGGCC TTGACAAAGG CCGTGATCTG 21781 CTTGAAAGCT TGTTGGGCCT TGGCCCCCTC GCTGAAAAAC AGGCCGCAGC TCTTCCCGCT 21841 GAACTGGTTA TTCCCGCACC CGCCATCCTG CACGCAGCAG CGCGCGTCAT GGCTGGTCAG 21901 TTGCACCACG CTTCTTCCCC AGCGGTTCTG GGTCACCTTG GCTTTGCTGG GTTGCTCCTT 21961 CAACGCGCGC TGCCCGTTCT CGCTGGTCAC ATCCATCTCC ACCACGTGGT CCTTGTGGAT 22021 CATCACCGTT CCATGCAGAC ACTTGAGCTG GCCTTCCACC TCGGTGCAGC CGTGATCCCA 22081 CAGGGCACTG CCGGTGCACT CCCAGTTCTT GTGCGCGGATC CCGCTGTGGC TGAAGATGTA 22141 ACCTTGCAAG AGGCGACCCA TGATGGTGCT AAAGCTCTTC TGGGTGGTGA AGGTTAGTTG 22201 CAGACCGCGG GCCTCCTCGT TCATCCAGGT CTGGCACATC TTTTGGAAGA TCTCGGTCTG 22261 CTCGGGCATG AGCTTGTAAG CATCGCGCAG GCCGCTGTCG ACGCGGTAAC GTTCCATCAG 22321 CACGTTCATG GTATCCATGC CCTTTTCCCA GGACGAGACC AGAGGCAGAC TCAGGGGGTT 22381 GCGCACGTTC AGGACACCGG GGGTCKCGGG CTCGACGATA CGTTTTCCGT CCTTGCCTTC 22441 CTTCAACAGA ACCGGAGGCT GGCTGAATCC CACTCCCACA ATCACGGCAT CTTCCTGGGG 22501 CATCTCTCG TCGGGGTCTA CCTTGGTCAC ATGCTTGGTC TTTCTGGCTT GCTTCTTTTT 22561 TGGAGGGCTG TCCACGGGGA CCACGTCCTC TCGGAAGACC CGGAGCCCAC CCGCTGATAC 22621 TTTCGGCGCT TGGTGGGCAG AGGAGGTGGC GGCGGCGAGG GGCTCCTCTC GTGCTCCGGC 22681 GGATAGCGCG CCGACCCGTG GCCCCGGGGC GGAGTGGCCT CTCGCTCCAT GAACCGGCGC 22741 ACGTCTGACT GCCGCCGGCC ATTGTTTCCT AGGGGAAGAT GGAGGAGCAG CCGCGTAAGC* 22801 AGGAGCAGGA GGAGGACTTA ACCACCCACG AGCAACCCAA AATCGAGCAG GACCTGGGCT 22861 TCGAAGAGCC GGCTCGTCTA GAACCCCACA GGATGAACAG GAGCACGAGC AAGACGCAGG 22921 CCAGGAGGAG ACCGACGCTG GGCTCGAGCA TGGCTACCTG GGAGGAGAGG AGGATGTGCT 22981 GCTGAAACAC CTGCAGCGCC AGTCCCTCAT CCTCCGGGAC GCCCTGGCCG ACCGGAGCGA 23041 AACCCCCTC AGCGTCGAGG AGCTGTGTCG GGCCTACGAG CTCAACCTCT TCTCGCCGCG 23101 CGTGCCCCC AAACGCCAGC CCAACGGCAC CTGCGAGCCC AACCCGCGTC TCAACTTCTA 23161 TCCCGTCTTT GCGGTCCCCG AGGCCCTTGC CACCTATCAC ATCTTTTTCA AGAACCAAAA 23221 GATCCCCGTC TCCTGCCGCG CCAACCGCAC CCGCCCGAC GCGCTCCTCG CTCTGGGGCC 23281 CGGCGCGCG ATACCTGATA TTGCTTCCCT GGAAGAGTGC CCAAAATCTT CGAAGGGCTC 23341 GGTCGGGACG AGACGCGCG GGCGAAACGC TCTGAAAGAA ACAGCAGAGG AAGAGGGTCA 23401 CACTAGCGCC CTGGTAGAGT TGGAAGGCGA CAACGCCAGG CTGGCCGTGC TCAAGCGCAG 23461 CGTTGAGCTC ACCCACTTCG CCTACCCCGC CGTCAACCTC CCGCCCAAGG TCATGCGTCG 23521 CATCATGGAT CAGCTAATCA TGCCCCACAT CGAGGCCCTC GATGAAAGTC AGGAGCAGCG 23581 CCCCGAGGAC ACCCGGCCCG TGGTCAGCGA TGAGCAGCTT GCGCGCTGGC TTGGTACCCG 23641 CGACCCCAG GCCCTGGAGC AGCGGCGCAA GCTCATGCTG GCCGTGGTCC TGGTCACCCT 23701 CGAGCTCGAA TGCATGCGAC GCTTTTTCAG CGACCCCGAG ACCTGCGCAA GGTCGAGGAG 23761 ACCTGCACTA CACTTTTAGC ACGTTTCGTC AGGCAGGCAT GCAAGATCTC CAACGTGGAG 23821 CTGACCAACT GGTCTCCTGC CTGGGAATCC TGCACGAGAA CCGCCTGGGG CAGACAGTGC 23881 TCCACTCGAC CCTGAAGGGC GAGGCGCGGC GGGACTATGT CCGCGACTGC GTCTTTCTCT

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23941 TTCTCTGCCA CACATGGCAA GCTGCCATGG GCGTGTGGCA GCAGTGTCTC GAGGACGAGA 24001 ACCTGAAGGA GCTGGACAAG CTTCTTGCTA GAAACCTCAA AAAGCTGTGG ACGGGCTTTG 24061 ACGAGCGCAC CGTCGCCTCG GACCTGGCCG AGATCGTCCT CCCCCGAGCG CCTGAGGCAG 24121 ACGCTGAAAG GCGGGCTGCC CGACTTCATG AGCCAGAGCA TGTTGCAAAA CTACCGCACT 24181 TTCATTCTCG AGCGATCTGG GATGCTGCCC GCCACCTGCA ACGCCTTCCC CTCCGACTTT 24241 GTCCCGCTGA GCTACCGCGA GTGTCCCCCG CCGCTGTGGA GCCACTGCTA CCTCTTGCAG 24301 CTGGCCAACT ACATCGCCTA CCACTCGGAT GTTATCGAGG ACGTGAGCGG CGAGGGGCTG 24361 CTAGAGTGCC ACTGCCGCTG CAACCTGTGC TCTCCGCACC GCTCCTGGTC TGCAACCCCC 24421 AGCTCCTGAG CGAGACCCAG GTCATCGGTA CCTTCGAGCT GCAAGGTCCG CAGGAGTCCA 24481 CCGCTCCGCT GAAACTCACG CCGGGTTGT GGACTTCCGC GTACCTGCGC AAATTTGTAC 24541 CCGAGGACTA CCACGCCCAT GAGATAAAGT TCTTCGAGGA CCAATCGCGC CCGCAGCACG 24601 CGGATCTCAC GGCCTGCGTC ATCACCCAGG GCGCGATCCT CGCCCAATTG CACGCCATCC 24661 AAAAATCCCG CCAAGAGTTT CTTTTGAAAA AGGGTAGAGG GGTCTATCTG GACCCCCAGA 24721 CGGGCGAAGT GCTCAACCCG GGTCTCCCCC AGCATGCCGA AGAAGAACAG GAGCCGCTAG 24781 TGGAAGAGAT GGAAGAAGAA TGGGACAGCC AGCAGAAGAA GACGAATGGG AAGAAGAGAC 24841 AGAAGAAGAA GAATTGGAAA AGTGGAAGAA GAGCAGCACA GACACCGTCG CCGCACCATC 24901 CGCGCCGCAG CCCGGCGGTC ACGGATACAA CTCGCAGTCC GCCAAGCTCC TCGTAGATGG 24961 ATCGAGTGAA GGTGACGGTA AGCACGAGCG GCAGGGCTAC GAATCATGGA GGCCCACAAA 25021 GCGGGATCAT CGCCTGCTTG CAAGACTGCG GGGGGAACAT CGTTTCGCCC GCCGCTATCT 25081 GCTCTTCCAT CGCGGGTGA ACATCCCCCG CAACGTGTTG CATTACTACC GTCACCTTCA 25141 CAGCTAAGAA AAAATCAGAG TAAGAGGAGT CGCCGGAGGA GGCNTGAGGA TCGCGGCGAA 25201 CGAGCCATTG ACCACCAGGG AGCTGAGGAA TCGGATCTTC CCCACTCTTT ATGCCATTTT 25261 TCAGCAGAGT CGAGGTCAGC AGCAAGAGCT CAAAGTAAAA AACCGGTCTC TGCGCTCGCT 25321 CACCCGCAGT TGCTTGTACC ACAAAAACGA AGATCAGCTG CAGCGCACTC TCGAAGACGC 25381 CGAGGCTCTG TTCCACAGT ACTGCGCGCT CACTCTTAAA GACTAAGGCG CGCCCACCCG 25441 GAAAAAAGGC GGGAATTACC TCATCGCCAC CATGAGCAAG GAGATTCCCA CCCCTTACAT 25501 GTGGAGCTAT CAGCCCCAGA TGGGCCTGGC CGCGGGCGCC TCCCAGGACT ACTCCACCCG 25561 CATGAACTGG CTCAGTGCCG GCCCCTCGAT GATCTCACGG GTCAACGGGG TCCGTAACCA 25621 TCGAAACCAG ATATTGTTGG AGCAGGCGGC GGTCACCTCA ACGCCCAGGC AAAGCTCAAC 25681 CCGCGTAATT GGCCCTCCAC CCTGGTGTAT CAGGAAATCC CCGGGCCGAC TACCGTACTA 25741 CTTCCGCGTG ACGCACTGGC CGAAGTCCGC ATGACTAACT CAGGTGTCCA GCTGGCCGGC 25801 GGCGCTTCCC GGTGCCCGCT CCGCCCACAA TCGGGTATAA AAACCCTGGT GATACGAGGC 25861 AGAGGCACAC AGCTCAACGA CGAGTTGGTG AGCTCTTCAA TCGGTCTGCG ACCGGACGGA 25921 GTGTTCCAAC TAGCCGGAGC CGGGAGATCG TCCTTCACTC CCAACCAGGC TACCTGACCT 25981 TGCAGAGCAG CTCTTCGGAG CCTCGCTCCG GAGGCATCGG AACCCTCCAG TTTGTGGAGG 26041 AGTTTGTGCC CTCGGTCTAC TTCAACCCCT TCTCGGGATC GCCAGGCCTC TACCCGGACG 26101 AGTTCATACC GAACTTCGAC GCAGTGAGAG AAGCGGTGGA CGGCCACGAC TGAATGTCTT 26161 ATGGTGACTC GGCTGAGCTC GCTCGGTTGA GGCACCTAGA CCACTGCCGC CGCCTGCGCT* 26221 GCTTCGCCCG GGAGAGCTGC GGACTTATCT ACTTTGAGTT TCCCGAGGAG CACCCCAACG 26281 GCCCTGCACA CGGAGTGCGG ATCACCGTAG AGGGCACCAC CGAGTCTCAC CTGGTTAGGT 26341 TCTTCACCCA GCAACCCTTC CTGGTCGAGC GGGACCGGGG AGGCACCACC TACACCGTCT 26401 ACTGCATCTG TCCAACCCCG AAGTTGCATG AGAATTTTTG TTGTACTCTG TGTGCTGAGT 26461 TTAATAAAAG CTAAACTCCT ACAATACTCT GGGATCCCGT GTCGTCGCAC TCGCAACAAG 26521 ACCTTCAACC TCACCAACCA GACTGAGGTA AAATTCAACT GCAGACCGGG GGACAAATAC 26581 ATCCTCTGGC TTTTTAAAAA CACTTCCTTC GCAGTCTCCA ACGCCTGCGC CAACGACGGT 26641 ATTGAAATAC CCAACAACCT TACCAGTGGA CTAACTTATA CTACCAGAAA GACTAAGCTA 26701 GTACTCTACA ATCCTTTTGT AGAGGGAACC TACCACTGCC AGAGCGGACC TTGCTTCCAC 26761 ACTITICACTI TGGTGAACGI TACCGACAGC AGCACAGCCG CTACAGAAAC ATCTAACCTT 26821 CTTTTGATA CTAACACTCC TAAAACCGGA GGTGAGCTCT GGGTTCCCTC TCTAACAGAG 26881 GGGGGTAAAC ATATTGAAGC GGTTGGGTAT TTGATTTTAG GGGTGGTCCT GGGTGGGTGC 26941 ATAGCGGTGC TGTATTACCT TCCTTGCTGG ATCGAAATCA AAATCTTTAT CTGCTGGGTC 27001 AGACATTGTT GGGAGGAACC ATGAAGGGGC TCTTGCTGAT TATCCTTTCC CTGGTGGGGG 27061 GTGTACTGTC ATGCCACGAA CAGCCACGAT GTAACATCAC CACAGGCAAT GAGAGGAGTG 27121 TGATATGCAC AGTAGTCATC AAATGCGAGC ATACATGCCC TCTCAACATC ACATTCAAAA 27181 ACCGTACCAT GGGAAATGCA TGGGTGGGCG ACTGGGAACC AGGAGATGAG CAGAACTACA 27241 CGGTCACTGT CCATGGTAGC AATGGAAATC ACACTTTTGG TTTCAAATTC ATTTTTGAAG 27301 TCATGTGTGA TATCACACTG CATGTGGCTA GACTTCATGG CTTGTGGCCC CCTACCAAGG

							*
					TGATCATGGC		
					GCAAGCCTAG		
					GAACCATGAA		
					CAGGATTCAT		
27	7601	GGCTAATATA	ACTTTAGTGG	GACCTCAGAT	ATTCCAGATC	ACATGGTATG	ATAGCACTGG
27	7661	ATTGCAATTT	TGTGATGGAA	GTACAGTTAA	GAATCCACAG	ATCAGACATA	GTTGTAATGA
					AACCCATGAA		
					AGTCACAGTT		
					GTATGTTAAT		
					GTTTAATCAG		
27	961	TGGGGATAAA	GTTTTTCATC	CAGAATTCAA	CCACACCTGT	GACATGCAAA	ATCTTACACT
28	021	GTTGTTTATA	AATCTTACAC	ATGATGGAGC	TTATCTTGGT	TATAATCGCC	AGGGAACTGA
					TGGTTTTCCA		
					ACAGACTGGT		
					GAAAACTAAT		
					ACCTGACACA		
					TGGAAAGGTC		
					AGGGTGTAAG		
					AGTTTACTAT		
					TACTAATTCT		
					ACACAGATTT		
					AATCGTGGTG		
					CTGCTGCCGC		
					TTACTGAAAC		
					ATTAGCATAG		
					AAAATTACAT		
					TGGAAAAATA		
					ACTATTACTG		
					GAAATTAAAA		
					GAGCATCAAA		
					CCCACCACAG		
					CTAGACACCA		
					ACTACTGAAC		
					CTTGCTTGGA		
					GATATTCAAA		
					TTTGTCTGCT		
					GAACCTCAGC		
					TGGTGATCAG		
					TCTGTGCTGC		
					CCTACTCCTC		
					CACCTTCCTG		
					GAATACAGGG		
					TCATACTGCT		
					TGGCGGACAT		
					ACTTGGTGAT		
					ACCCCTGTTT		
					GTTCACTAGC		
					TTCAGTACTT		
					CCGGCGGCGA		
202) I U	CICGAGATGG	ACGGCCAGGC	CTCCGAGCAG	CGCATCCTGC	AACTGCGCGT	CCGTCAGCAG
					GCCATCAACA		
					ACCTACGAGC		
					AAGCAGAAGT		
305	241	AACCCCATAG	TCATCACCCA	GCAGTCGGGC	GAGACCAACG	GCTGCATCCA	CTGCTCCTGC
306	OT (JAAAGCCCCG	AGTGTATCTA	CTCCCTTCTC	AAGACCCTTT	GCGGACTCCG	CGACCTCCTC
306	101 (CCATGAACT	GATGTTGATT	AAAAACCAAA	AAAAACAATC	AGCCCCTTCC	CCTATCCCAA
307	121 1	ATTACTCGCA	AAAATAAATC	ATTGGAACTA	АТСАТТТАЛТ	AAAGATCACT	TACTTGAAAT



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30781	CTGAAAGTAT	GTCTCTGGTG	TAGTTGTTCA	GCAGCACCTC	GGTACCCTCC	TCCCAACTCT
30841	GGTACTCCAG	TCTCCGGCGG	GCGGCGAACT	TTCTCCACAC	CTTGAAAGGG	ATGTCAAATT
30901	CCTGGTCCAC	AATTTTCATT	GTCTTCCCTC	TCAGATGTCA	AAGAGGCTCC	GGGTGGAAGA
30961	TGACTTCAAC	CCCGTCTACC	CCTATGGCTA	CGCGCGGAAT	CAGAATATCC	CCTTCCTCAC
31021	TCCCCCCTTT	GTCTCCTCCG	ATGGATTCAA	AAACTTCCCC	CCTGGGGTCC	TGTCACTCAA
31081	ACTGGCTGAC	CCAATCACCA	TAGCCAATGG	TGATGTCTCA	CTCAAGGTGG	GAGGGGACTT
31141	ACTTTGCAAG	AAGGAAGTAT	GACTGTAGAC	CCTAAGGCTC	CCTTGCAACT	TGCAAACAAT
31201	AAAAAACTTG	AGCTTGTTTA	TGTTGATCCA	TTTGAGGTTA	GTGCCAATAA	ACTTAGTTTA
31261	AAAGTAGGAC	ATGGATTAAA	AATATTAGAT	GACAAAAGTG	CTGGAGGGTT	GAAAGATTTA
31321	ATTGGCAAAC	TTGTGGTTTT	AACAGGGGAA	AGGAATAGGC	ACTGAAAATT	TGCAAAATAC
31381	AGATGGTAGC	AGCAGAGGAA	TTGGTATAAG	TGTAAGAGCA	AGAGAAGGGT	TAACATTTGA
31441	CAATGATGGA	TACTTGGTAG	CATGGAACCC	AAAGTATGAC	ACGCGCACAC	TTTGGACAAC
31501	ACCAGACACA	TCTCCTAATT	GCAGGATTGA	TAAGGAGAAG	ATTCAAAACT	CACTTTGGTA
31561	CTTACAAAGT	GTGGAAGTCA	AATATTAGCT	AATGTGTCTT	TGATTGTGGT	GTCAGGAAAA
31621	TATCAATACA	TAGACCACGC	TACAAATCCA	ACTCTTAAAT	CATTTAAAAT	AAAACTTCTT
31681	TTTGATAATA	AAGGTGTACT	TCTCCCAAGT	TCAAACCTTG	ATTCCACATA	TTGGAACTTT
31741	AGAAGTGACA	ATTTAACTGT	ATCTGAGGCA	TATAAAAATG	CAGTTGAATT	TATGCCTAAT
31801	TTGGTAGCCT	ACCCAAAACC	TACCACTGGC	TCTAAAAAAT	ATGCAAGGGA	TATAGTCTAT
31861	GGGAACATAT	ATCTTGGAGG	TTTGGCATAT	CAGCCAGTTG	TAATTAAGGT	TACTTTTAAT
31921	GAAGAAGCAG	ATAGTGCTTA	CTCTATAACA	TTTGAATTTG	TATGGAATAA	AGAATATGCC
31981	AGGGTTGAAT	TTGAAACCAC	TTCCTTTACC	TTCTCCTATA	TTGCCCAACA	ATAAAAGACC
32041	AATAAACGTG	TTTTTTTTTT	CAAATTTTAT	GTATCTTTAT	TGATTTTTAC	ACCAGCGCGA
32101	GTAGTCAATC	TCCCACCACC	AGCCCATTTC	ACAGTGTACA	CGGTTCTCTC	AGCACGGTGG
32161	CCTTAAATAA	GGAAATGTTC	TGATTATTGC	GGGAACTGGA	CTTGGGGTCT	ATAATCCACA
32221	CAGTTTCCTG	ACGAGCCAAA	CGGGGATCGG	TGATTGAAAT	GAAGCCGTCC	TCTGAAAAGT
32281	CATCCAAGCG	GGCCTCACAG	TCCAGGTCAC	AGTCTGGTGG	AACGAGAAGA	ACGCACAGAT
32341	TCATACTCGG	AAAACAGGAT	GGGTCTGTGC	CTCTCCATCA	GCGCCCTCAG	CAGTCTCTGC
32401	CGCCGGGGCT	CGGTGCGGCT	GCTGCAAATG	GGATCGGGAT	CACAAGTCTC	TCTAACTATG
32461	ATCCCAACAG	CCTTCAGCAT	CAGTCTCCTG	GTGCGTCGAG	CACAGCACCG	CATCCTGATC
32521	TCTGCCATGT	TCTCACAGTA	AGTGCAGCAC	ATAATCACCA	TGTTATTCAG	CAGCCCATAA
32581	TTCAGGGTGC	TCCAGCCAAA	GCTCATGTTG	GGGATGATGG	AACCCACGTG	ACCATCGTAC
32641	CAGATGCGGC	AGTATATCAG	GTGCCTGCCC	CTCATGAACA	CACTGCCCAT	ATACATGATC
32701	TCTTTGGGCA	TGTTTCTGTT	TACAATCTGG	CGGTACCAGG	GGAAGCGCTG	GTTGAACATG
32761	CACCCGTAAA	TGACTCTCCT	GAACCACACG	GCCAGCAGGG	TGCCTCCCGC	CCGACACTGC
32821	AGGGAGCCAG	GGGATGAACA	GTGGCAATGC	AGGATCCAGC	GCTCGTACCC	GCTCACCATC
32881	TGAGCTCTTA	CCAAGTCCAG	GGTAGCGGGG	CACAGGCACA	CTGACATACA	TCTTTTTAAA
32941	ATTTTTATTT	CCTCTGTGGT	GAGGATCATA	TCCCAGGGGA	CTGGAAACTC	TTGGAGCAGG
33001	GTAAAGCCAG	CAGCACATGG	TAATCCACGG	ACAGAACTTA	CATTATGATA	ATCTGCATGA*
	TCACAATCGG					
	CGTGGTAAAC					
	TGCATTGTAG					
	TGAACAGCAT					
33301	GAAGTACATC	CATTCTCGAA	GATTCTGGAG	AAGTTCCTCT	GCATCTGATG	АААТААААА
33361	CCCGTCCATG	CGAATTCCCC	TCATCACATC	AGCCAGGACT	CTGTAGGCCA	TCCCCATCCA
33421	GTTAATGCTG	CCTTGTCTAT	CATTCAGAGG	GGGCGGTGGC	AGGATTGGAA	GAACCATTTT
33481	TATTCCAAAC	GGTCTCGAAG	GACGATAAAG	TGCAAGTCAC	GCAGGTGACA	GCGTTCCCCT
33541	CCGCTGTGCT	GGTGGAAACA	GACAGCCAGG	TCAAAACCCA	CTCTATTTTC	AAGGTGCTCG
33601	ACCGTGGCTT	CGAGCAGTGG	CTCTACGCGT	ACATCCAGCA	TAAGAATCAC	ATTAAAGGCT
33661	GGCCCTCCAT	CGATTTCATC	AATCATCAGG	TTACATTCCT	GCACCATCCC	CAGGTAATTC
	TCATTTTTCC					
33781	TTGAAAAGCT	CCCACAGTGC	CCCCTCCACT	TTCATAATCA	GGCAGACCTT	CATAATAGAA
	ACAGATCCTG					
	TGCCCTCCGC					
33961	CCACTACAGC	TGACAATTCA	GAGCCAGGGC	TAAGCGTGGG	ACTGGCAAGC	GTGAGGGAAA
34021	ACTTTAATGC	TCCAAAGCTA	GCACCCAAAA	ACTGCATGCT	GGAATAAGCT	CTCTTTGTGT
34081	CTCCGGTGAT	GCCTTCCAAA	ATGTGAGTGA	TAAAGCGTGG	TAGTTTTTTC	TTTAATCATT
34141	TGCGTAATAG	AAAAGTCCTG	TAAATAAGTC	ACTAGGACCC	CAGGGACCAC	AATGTGGTAG



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3 4 2 0 1	CTTACACCGC	CMCCCMCNNN	CCAMCCMMAC	ma ca ca mca c	ACTOR TO A A A A	1010111001
34201	••••					
34261	TGCGCTAAAC	TAAGGTGGCT	ATTTTCACTG	AAGGAAAAAT	CACTCTTTCC	AGCAGCAGGG
34321	TACCCACTGG	GTGGCCCTTG	CGGACATACA	AAAATCGGTC	CGTGTGATTA	AAAAGCAGCA
34381	CAGTAAGTTC	CTGTCTTCTT	CCGGCAAAAA	TCACATCGGA	CTGGGTTAGT	ATGTCCCTGG
34441	CATGGTAGTC	ATTCAAGGCC	ATAAATCTGC	CCTGATATCC	AGTAGGAACC	AGCACACTCA
34501	CTTTTAGGTG	AAGCAATACC	ACCCCATGCG	GAGGAATGTG	GAAAGATTCA	GGGCAAAAAA
34561	AATTATATCT	ATTGCTAGCC	CTTCCTGGAC	GGGAGCAATC	CTCCAGGACT	ATCTATGAAA
34621	GCATACAGAG	ATTCAGCCAT	AGCTCAGCCC	GCTTACCAGT	AGACAAAGAG	CACAGCAGTA
34681	CAAGCGCCAA	CAGCAGCGAC	TGACTACCCA	CTGACTTAGC	TCCCTATTTA	AAGGCACCTT
34741	ACACTGACGT	AATGACCAAA	GGTCTAAAAA	CCCCGCCAAA	AAAACACACA	CGCCCTGGGT
34801	GTTTTTGCGA	AAACACTTCC	GCGTTCTCAC	TTCCTCGTAT	CGATTTCGTG	ACTTGACTTC
34861	CGGGTTCCCA	CGTTACGTCA	CTTTTGCCCT	TACATGTAAC	TTAGTCGTAG	GGCGCCATCT
34921	TGCCCACGTC	CAAAATGGCT	TACATGTCCA	GTTACGCCTC	CGCGGCGACC	GTTAGCCGTG
34981	CGTCGTGACG	TCATTTGCAT	CAACGTTTCT	CGGCCAATCA	GCAGTAGCCC	CGCCCTAAAT
35041	TTAAAACCTC	ATTTGCATAT	TAACTTTTGT	TTACTTTGTG	GGGTATATTA	TTGATGATG

ATGTCAAAGAGGCTCCGGGTGGAAGATGACTTCAACCCCGTCTACCCCTA TGGCTACGCGCGAATCAGAATATCCCCTTCCTCACTCCCCCCTTTGTCTC CTCCGATGGATTCAAAAACTTCCCCCCTGGGGTCCTGTCACTCAAACTGGC TGACCCAATCACCATAGCCAATGGTGATGTCTCACTCAAGGTGGGAGGGG GACTTACTTTGCAAGAAGGAAGTCTGACTGTAGACCCTAAGGCTCCCTTG CAACTTGCAAACAATAAAAAACTTGAGCTTGTTTATGTTGATCCATTTGAG GTTAGTGCCAATAAACTTAGTTTAAAAGTAGGACATGGATTAAAAATATT AGATGACAAAAGTGCTGGAGGGTTGAAAGATTTAATTGGCAAACTTGTGG TTTTAACAGGGAAAGGAATAGGCACTGAAAATTTGCAAAATACAGATGGT AGCAGCAGAGGAATTGGTATAAGTGTAAGAGCAAGAGAAAGGGTTAACAT TTGACAATGATGGATACTTGGTAGCATGGAACCCAAAGTATGACACGCGC ACACTTTGGACAACACCAGACACATCTCCTAATTGCAGGATTGATAAGGA GAAGGATTCAAAACTCACTTTGGTACTTACAAAGTGTGGAAGTCAAATAT TAGCTAATGTGTCTTTGATTGTGGTGTCAGGAAAATATCAATACATAGACC ATAAAGGTGTACTTCTCCCAAGTTCAAACCTTGATTCCACATATTGGAACT TTAGAAGTGACAATTTAACTGTATCTGAGGCATATAAAAATGCAGTTGAA TTTATGCCTAATTTGGTAGCCTACCCAAAACCTACCACTGGCTCTAAAAAA TATGCAAGGGATATAGTCTATGGGAACATATATCTTGGAGGTTTGGCATA TCAGCCAGTTGTAATTAAGGTTACTTTTAATGAAGAAGCAGATAGTGCTTA CTCTATAACATTTGAATTTGTATGGAATAAAGAATATGCCAGGGGTTGAA TTTGAAACCACTTCCTTTACCTTCTCCTATATTGCCCAACAATAA

SEQ ID NO:2

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)





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Penton17.Seq Length: 1554 1 ATGAGGCGTG CGGTGGTGTC TTCCTCTCCT CCTCCCTCGT ACGAGAGCGT 51 GATGGCGCAG GCGACCCTGG AGGTTCCGTT TGTGCCTCCG CGGTATATGG CTCCTACGGA GGGCAGAAAC AGCATTCGTT ACTCGGAGCT GGCTCCGTTG TACGACACCA CTCGCGTGTA CTTGGTGGAC AACAAGTCGG CGGACATCGC 151 TTCCCTGAAC TATCAAAACG ACCACAGCAA CTTCCTGACC ACGGTGGTGC 201 251 AGAACAACGA TTTCACCCCC GCCGAGGCTA GCACGCAGAC GATAAATTTT 301 GACGAGCGGT CGCGGTGGGG CGGTGATCTG AAGACCATTC TGCACACCAA 351 CATGCCCAAT GTGAACGAGT ACATGTTCAC CAGCAAGTTT AAGGCGCGGG 401 TGATGGTGGC TAGAAAACAC CCACAGGGGG TAGAAGCAAC AGATTTAAGC AAGGATATCT TAGAGTATGA GTGGTTTGAG TTTACCCTGC CCGAGGGCAA 451 CTTTTCCGAG ACCATGACCA TAGACCTGAT GAACAACGCC ATCTTGGAAA 501 551 ACTACTTGCA AGTGGGGCGG CAAAATGGCG TGCTGGAGAG CGATATTGGA 601 GTCAAGTTTG ACAGCAGAAA TTTCAAGCTG GGCTGGGACC CTGTGACCAA 651 GCTGGTGATG CCAGGGGTCT ACACCTACGA GGCCTTTCAC CCGGACGTGG TGCTGCTGCC GGGCTGCGGG GTGGACTTCA CAGAGAGCCG CCTGAGCAAC 701 CTCCTGGGCA TTCGCAAGAA GCAACCTTTC CAAGAGGGCT TCAGAATCAT 801 GTATGAGGAT CTAGAAGGGG GCAACATCCC CGCCCTGCTG GATGTGCCCA AGTACTTGGA AAGCAAGAAG AAGTTAGAGG AGGCATTGGA GAATGCTGCT 851 AAAGCTAATG GTCCTGCAAG AGGAGACAGT AGCGTCTCAA GAGAGGTTGA 901 AAAGGCAGCT GAAAAAGAAC TTGTTATTGA GCCCATCAAG CAAGATGATA 951 CCAAGAGAAG TTACAACCTC ATCGAGGGAA CCATGGACAC GCTGTACCGC 1001 1051 AGCTGGTACC TGTCCTATAC CTACCGGGAC CCTGAGAACG GGGTGCAGTC 1101 GTGGACGCTG CTCACCACCC CGGACGTCAC CTGCGGCGCG GAGCAAGTCT 1151 ACTGGTCGCT GCCGGACCTC ATGCAAGACC CCGTCACCTT CCGTTCTACC 1201 CAGCAAGTCA GCAACTACCC CGTGGTCGGC GCCGAGCTCA TGCCCTTCCG

SEQ ID NO: 3

1251 CGCCAAGAGC TTTTACAACG ACCTCGCCGT CTACTCCCAG CTCATCCGCA
1301 GCTACACCTC CCTCACCCAC GTCTTCAACC GCTTCCCCGA CAACCAGATC

1351 CTCTGCCGTC CGCCCGCGC CACCATCACC ACCGTCAGTG AAAACGTGCC
1401 TGCTCTCACA GATCACGGGA CGCTACCGCT GCGCAGCAGT ATCCGCGGAG
1451 TCCAGCGAGT GACCGTCACT GACGCCCGTC GCCGCACCTG TCCCTACGTC
1501 TACAAGGCCC TGGGCATAGT CGCGCCGCGT GTGCTTTCCA GTCGCACCTT
1551 CTAA

10

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Claims

- A chimeric adenoviral vector comprising nucleotide sequence of a first adenovirus, wherein at least one gene of said first adenovirus encoding a protein that facilitates binding of said vector to a target mammalian cell, or internalization thereof within said cell, is replaced by the corresponding gene from a second adenovirus belonging to subgroup D, said vector further comprising a transgene operably linked to a eucaryotic promoter to allow for expression therefrom in a mammalian cell.
- 2. A chimeric adenoviral vector according to Claim 1 wherein said second adenovirus is selected from the group consisting of Ad 9, Ad 15, Ad 17, Ad 19, Ad 20, Ad 22, Ad 26, Ad 27, Ad 28, Ad 30, and Ad 39.
- 15 3. A chimeric adenoviral vector according to Claim 1 wherein said first adenovirus is selected from the group consisting of Ad 2, Ad 5, and Ad 12.
 - 4. A chimeric adenoviral vector according to Claim 1 wherein said replaced gene encodes Ad fiber.
 - A chimeric adenoviral vector according to Claim 1 wherein said replaced gene encodes Ad penton base.
- 6. A chimeric adenoviral vector according to Claim 1 wherein a first replaced gene encodes Ad fiber, and a second replaced gene encodes Ad penton base.
 - 7. A chimeric adenoviral vector comprising nucleotide sequence of a first adenovirus, wherein a portion of a gene thereof encoding a protein that facilitates binding of said vector to a target mammalian cell, or internalization

thereof within said cell, is replaced by a portion of the corresponding gene from a second adenovirus belonging to subgroup D, said vector further comprising a transgene operably linked to a eucaryotic promoter to allow for expression therefrom in a mammalian cell.

5

- 8. A chimeric adenoviral vector according to Claim 7 wherein the encoding sequence that is replaced codes for a portion of Ad fiber.
- 9. A chimeric adenoviral vector according to Claim 7 wherein the encoding
 10 sequence that is replaced codes for a portion of Ad penton base.
 - A chimeric adenoviral vector according to Claim 9 wherein the encoding sequence that is replaced codes for an amino acid sequence that includes RGD.
- 15 11. A method of providing a biologically active protein to the airway epithelial cells of a patient comprising administering to said cells an adenoviral vector selected from the group consisting of:

20

25

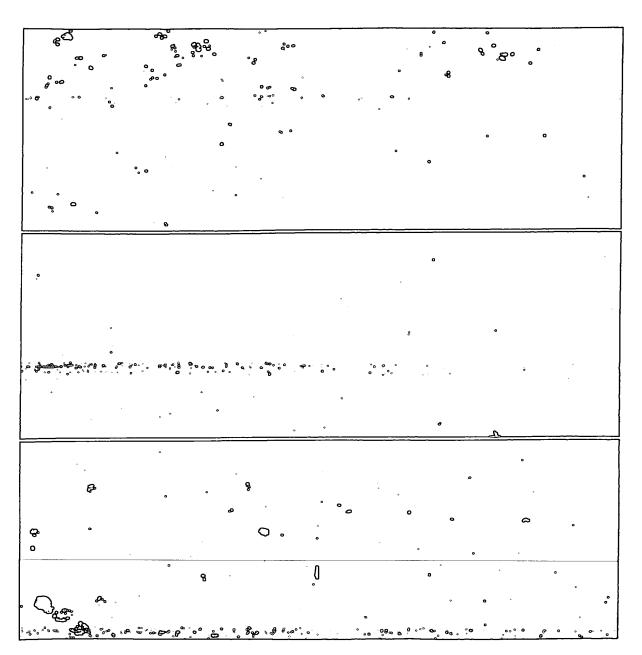
- (a) a chimeric adenoviral vector comprising nucleotide sequence of a first adenovirus, wherein at least one gene of said first adenovirus encodes a protein that facilitates binding of said vector to a target mammalian cell, or internalization thereof within said cell, is replaced by the corresponding gene from a second adenovirus belonging to subgroup D, said vector further comprising a transgene encoding said protein that is operably linked to a eucaryotic promoter to allow for expression therefrom in a mammalian cell; and
- (b) a chimeric adenoviral vector comprising nucleotide sequence of a first adenovirus, wherein a portion of a gene thereof encoding a protein that facilitates binding of said vector to a target mammalian cell, or internalization thereof within said cell, is replaced by a portion of the



corresponding gene from a second adenovirus belonging to subgroup D, said vector further comprising a transgene encoding said protein that is operably linked to a eucaryotic promoter to allow for expression therefrom in a mammalian cell;

- 5 under conditions whereby the transgene encoding said protein is expressed, and phenotypic benefit is produced in said airway epithelial cells.
- 12. A method according to Claim 11 wherein said second adenovirus is Ad 17 and the nucleotide sequence thereof used in replacement of nucleotide sequence of said first adenovirus encodes a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of Ad 17 fiber, a fragment of Ad 17 fiber, Ad 17 hexon, a fragment of Ad 17 hexon, Ad penton base, and a fragment of Ad 17 penton base.
- 13. A method of providing a biologically active protein to the airway epithelial cells of a patient that comprises administering to said cells an adenoviral vector comprising elements of an Ad 17 genome, and a transgene encoding said protein that is operably linked to a eucaryotic promoter to allow for expression therefrom in a mammalian cell, under conditions whereby the transgene encoding said protein is expressed, and phenotypic benefit is produced in said airway epithelial cells.

F16 1 - original Filed in PTO
15 Sull rote - see side Solder



F16 2 - original 5. Col in 7 TO 15 Full colon - see 5, de Solder

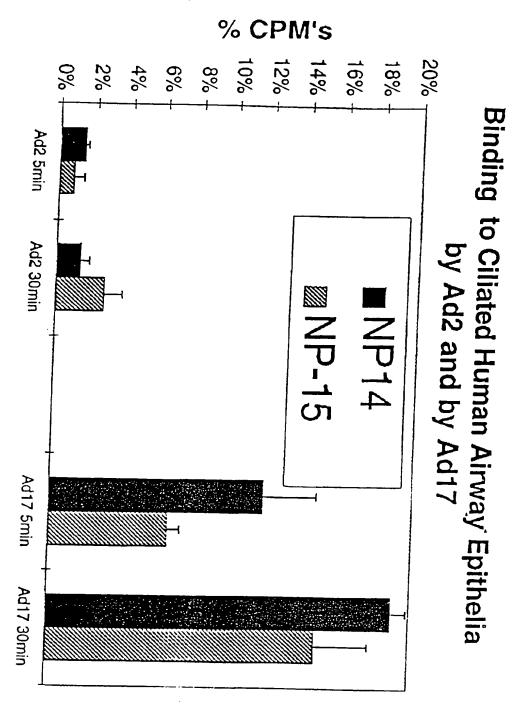


FIGURE 3

Chimeric Ad2/Bgal-2/ Ad17 vectors

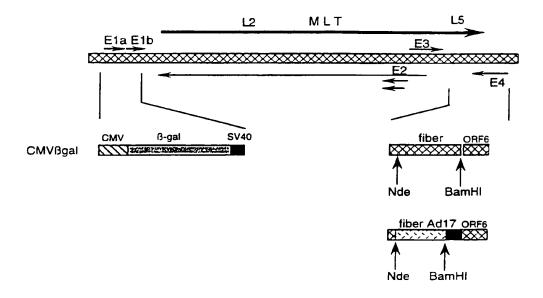


FIGURE 4

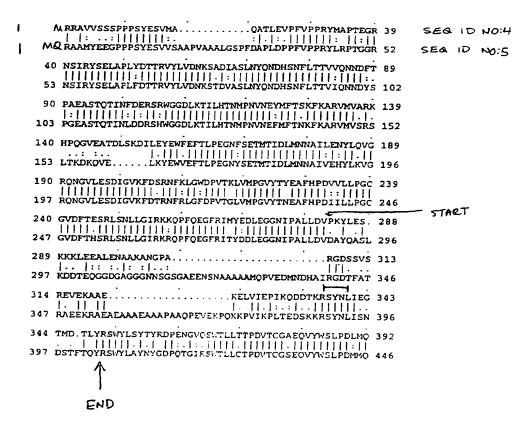


FIGURE 5A

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393	DPVTFRSTOQVSNYPVVGAELMPFRAKSFYNDLAVYSQLIRSYTSLTHVF	442
447	DPVTFRSTSQISNFPVVGAELLPVHSKSFYNDQAVYSQLIRQFTSLTHVF	496
	NRFPDNOILCRPPAPTITTVSENVPALTDHGTLPLRSSIRGVORVTVTDA	
497	NRFPENQILARPPAPTITTVSENVPALTDHGTLPLRNSIGGVQRVTITDA	546
	RRRTCPYVYKALGIVAPRVLSSRTF 517	
547	RRRTCPYVYKALGIVSPRVLSSRTF 571	

FIGURE SB

```
//
           ...MRRAAM. ....YEEGP PPSYESVVSA ..APVAAALG SPFDAPLDPP 4 SEG ID NO: 6
  Penton5
           ...MORAAM. .....YEEGP PPSYESVVSA ..APVAAALG SPFDAPLDPP - SEQ ID NO: 5
  Penton2
           ...MRRRAVLG GAV. VYPEGP PPSYESVM.. .....QQQA AMIQPPLEAP - SEG ID NO: 7
  Penton3
          Penton12
          MRRAVEL QTV.AFFEIF FESTELVALL

MRRAVGV PPVMAYAEGP PPSYESVM. ... ET ADLPATIQAL SES ID NO: 9

MRRAVV. ... SSSP PPSYESVM. ... A... QATLEVP

SES ID NO: 4
 Penton40
Penton17
          MWGLOPPTSI PPPPPPTELT PSTYPAMVNG YPPPAASAQS CSSSGGOSEL SEQ ID NO:10
Pentonf10
          FVP.PRYLRP TGGRNSIRYS ELAPLFDTTR VYLVDNKSTD VASLNYQNDH
  Penton5
          FVP.PRYLRP TGGRNSIRYS ELAPLFDTTR VYLVDNKSTD VASLNYQNDH
  Penton2
          FVP.PRYLAP TEGRNSIRYS DVSPLYDTTK LYLVDNKSAD IASLNYQNDH
  Penton3
          YVP.PRYLGP TEGRNSIRYS ELSPLYDTTR VYLVDNKSSD IASLNYQNDH
 Penton12
          HVP.PRYLGP TEGRNSIRYS ELAPLYDTTR VYLVDNKSAD IASLNYQNDH
Penton40
          FVP. PRYMAP TEGRNSIRYS ELAPLYDTTR VYLVDNKSAD IASLNYONDH
Penton17
Pentonf10
          YMPLQRVMAP TGGRNSIKYR DYTPCRNTTK LFYVDNKASD IDTYNKDANH
          SNFLTTVIQN NDYSPGEAST QTINLDDRSH WGGDLKTILH TNMPNVNEFM
 Penton5
          SNFLTTVIQN NDYSPGEAST QTINLDDRSH WGGDLKTILH TNMPNVNEFM
 Penton2
           SNFLTTVVQN NDFTPTEAST QTINFDERSR WGGQLKTIMH TNMPNVNEYM
          SNFLTTVVON NDYSPIEAGT QTINFDERSR WGGDLKTILH TNMPNVNDFM
Penton12
          SNFQTTVVQN NDFTPTEAGT QTINFDDRSR WGGDLKTILR TNMPNINEFM
Penton40
Penton17
          SNFLTTVVQN NDFTPAEAST QTINFDERSR WGGDLKTILH TNMPNVNEYM
Pentonf10
          SNFRTTVIHN QDLDADTAAT ESIOLDNRSC WGGDLKTAVR TNCPNVSSFF
 Penton5
          FTNKFKARVM VSRL..... PTKD..N QVELKYEWVE FTLPEGNYSE
 Penton2
          FTNKFKARVM VSRS..... LTKD..K QVELKYEWVE FTLPEGNYSE
 Penton3
          FSNKFKARVM VSRKAPEGVT VNDTYDH..K EDILKYEWFE FILPEGNFSA
Penton12
          FTTKFKARVM VARK..... TNNE..G QTILEYEWAE FVLPEGNYSE
          STNKFRARVM VEK..... VNR..K TNAPRYEWFE FTLPEGNYSE
Penton17
          FTSKFKARVM VARKHPOGV. ..EATDL..S KDILEYEWFE FTLPEGNFSE
Pentonf10
          QSNSVRVRMM WKRDPPTSTA PPSAVGSGYS VPGAQYKWYD LTVPEGNYAL
  Penton5 TMTIDLMNNA IVEHYLKVGR ONGVLESDIG VKFDTRNFRL GFDPVTGLVM
```

FIGURE GA

Penton2	TMTIDLMNNA	IVEHYLK.GR	QNGVLESDIG	VKFDTRNFRL	GFDPVTGLVM
Penton3	TMTIDLMNNA	IIDNYLEIGR	QNGVLESDIG	VKFDTRNFRL	GWDPETKLIM
Penton12	TMTIDLMNNA	. IIEHYLRVGR	QHGVLESDIG	VKFDTRNFRL	GWDPETQLVT
Penton40	TMTIDLMNNA	IVDNYLAVGR	QNGVLESDIG	VKFDTRNFRL	GWDPVTKLVM
Penton17	TMTIDLMNNA	ILENYLQVGR	QNGVLESDIG	VKFDSRNFKL	GWDPVTKLVM
Pentonf10	CELIDLLNEG	IVOLYLSEGR	QNNVQKSDIG	VKFDTRNFGL	LRDPVTGLVT
Penton5	251				300
Penton3	PGVIINEAFR	PDITLIPGCG	VDFTHSRLSN	LLGIRKROPF	QEGFRITYDD
Penton3	PGVIINEAFR	PDITTLEFGCG	VDFTHSKLSN	LLGIRKROPF	QEGFRITYDD QEGFKIMYED
Penton12	POVITIENT	PRIVALIBORS	VDF I ESKLISK	LIGIRKRAPF	QEGFVIMYEH
Penton40	PGVYTNEAFH	PDIVLLPGCG	VDPTOSRI.NN	LIGIRRROFE	OKGFOIMYED
Penton17	PGVYTYEAFH	PDVVLLPGCG	VDFTESRLSN	LIGIRKKOPF	QEGFRIMYED
Pentonf10	PGTYVYKGYH	PDIVLLPGCA	IDFTYSRLSL	LLGIGKREPY	SKGFVITYED
	301				350
Penton5	LEGGNIPALL	DVDAYQASLK	DDTEQGGGGA	GGSNSSGSGA	EENSNAAAAA
Penton2	LEGGNIPALL	DVDAYQASLK	DDTEQGGDGA	GGGNNSGSGA	EENSNAAAAA
Penton3	LEGGNIPALL	DVTAYEESKK	DITTETTILA	VAEETSE	
Penton12	LEGGNIPALL	DVKKYENSL.	• • • • • • • • •	Q	• • • • • • • • • •
Penton40	LEGGNIPALL	DVEKYEASIK	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •
Penton17	LEGGNIPALL	DVPKYLESKK	KLEE	ALENAAK	• • • • • • • • • •
Pentonf10	LOGGDIPALL	DLDSVDVNDA	DGEVIELDNA	A	• • • • • • • • • •
	351				400
Penton5	MOPVEDMNDH	AIRGDTFATR	AEEKRAEAEA	AAEAAAPAAO	
Penton2		AIRGDTFATR			
Penton3		ITRGDTYITE			
Penton12	DQN	TVRGDNFIA.		L	NKAA
Penton40	EAQ	EIRGADFKPN	PQ		DL
Penton17		PARGDSSVSR			
Pentonf10		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
D	401				450
Penton5 Penton2	VIKPLTEDSK	KRSYNLI	SNOSTFTQYR	SWYLAYNYGD	POTGIRSWTL
Penton3		KRSYNLI SRSYNVL			
Penton12		GRSYNLL			
Penton40	FIVDVEKDSK	ERSYNLL	FCDKNNINIK	SWILAINIGD	PERGVRSWIL
Penton17		KRSYNLI			
Pentonf10		GVSYNVIYDQ			
					00.0.01.112
	451				500
Penton5	LCTPDVTCGS	EQVYWSLPDM	MODPVTFRST	RQISNFPVVG	AELLPVHSKS
Penton2		EQVYWSLPDM			
Penton3		EQVYWSLPDM			
Penton12	LTTPDVTGGS	EQVYWSLPDM	MODPVTFRSS	RQVSNYPVVA	AELLPVHAKS
Penton40		QQVYWSLPDM			
Penton17		EQVYWSLPDL			
Pentonf10	LTVPDMAGGI	GAMYTSLPDT	FIAPTGFKED	NTTNLCPVVG	MNLFPTYNKI
					550
Penton5	501	LIROFT.SLT	HVFNRFPENO	ILARPPAPTI	550
Penton5 Penton2	501 FYNDQAVYSQ	LIROFT.SLT			TTVSENVPAL
	501 FYNDQAVYSQ FYNDQAVYSQ	LIROFT.SLT	HVFNRFPENQ	ILARPPAPTI	TTVSENVPAL TTVSENVPAL
Penton2	501 FYNDQAVYSQ FYNDQAVYSQ FYNEQAVYSQ		HVFNRFPENQ HVFNRFPENQ	ILARPPAPTI ILIRPPAPTI	TTVSENVPAL TTVSENVPAL TTVSENVPAL

FIGURE 6B

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Penton40 Penton17 Pentonf10	FYNDLAVYSQ	LIROST.ALT LIRSYT.SLT RLENSCOSAT	HVFNRFPDNQ	ILCRPPAPTI	TTVSENVPAL
	551				600
Penton5	TDHGTLPLRN	SIGGVQRVTI	TDARRRTCPY	VYKALGIVSP	RVLSSRTF*.
Penton2	TDHGTLPLRN	SIGGVQRVTI	TDARRRTCPY	VYKALGIVSP	RVLSSRTF*.
Penton3	TDHGTLPLRS	SIRGVQRVTV	TDARRRTCPY	VYKALGIVAP	RVLSSRTF*.
Penton12	TDHGTLPLRS	SISGVQRVTI	TDARRRTCPY	VYKALGIVSP	RVLSSRTF*.
Penton40	TDHGTLPLRS	SISGVQRVTI	TDARRRTCPY	VHKALGIVAP	KVLSSRTF*.
Penton17	TDHGTLPLRS	SIRGVQRVTV	TDARRRTCPY	VYKALGIVAP	RVLSSRTF*.
Pentonf10	VQQGVLPVKS	SLPGLQRVLI	TDDQRRPIPY	VYKSIATVQP	TVLSSATLQ*

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Fiber17.Pep x Fiber2.Pep

	MSKRLRVEDDFNPVYPYGYARN.QNIPFLTPPFVSSDGFKNFPPGVLSLK	494 SEQ	10:11
1	MSKRLRVEDDFNPVYPYGYARN.QNIPFETFFFVSSDGFRRTT-0-1222R		D MA: 12.
1	MSKRLRVEDDFNPVYPYGYARN.QNIPFLTPPFVSSDGFKNFPPGVLSLK .: . :: : : : MKRARPSEDTFNPVYPYDTETGPPTVPFLTPPFVSPNGFQESPPGVLSLR	50 4 SEQ!	0 100.12
50	TARRITTANCOVSLKVGGGLTLOE	73	
٠.	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	100	
	NNKKLELVYVDPF	100	
74	GSLTVDPKAPLULA: - - : TSAPLTITSGALTVATTAPLIVTSGALSVQSQAPLTVQDSKLSIATKGPI		
101	TSAPLTITSGALTVATTAPLIVTSGALSVOSQAPLTVQDSKLSIATKGPI	130	
L01	TSAPLTITSGALTVATTAPLET ISSAED SEED SEED SEED SEED SEED SEED SEED	121	
	- I . I	200	
	TO THE PROPERTY MOVETERS	144	
122	SAGGLKDLIGKLVVITGKGIGIE : : : :. . : . :. GKIGIKISGPLOVAQNSDTLTVVTGPGVTVEQNSLRTKVAGAIGYDSSNN	250	
201	GKIGIKISGPLQVAQNSDTLTVVIGPGVIVEQNSDKIKVXGXI		
	•		
		264	
145		104	
	THE TAX OF TAX OF THE TAX OF THE TAX OF THE TAX OF	350	
	CL MEDATYCYL VAWNPKYDTRT	185	
100	SPDINPIKTKIGSGIDYNENGAMITKLGAGLSFDNSGAITIGNKNDDKLT	400	
351	SPDINPIKTKIGSGIDYNENGAMITKLGAGLSFONSGAITIGNRAUDDALI	400	
186	LWTTPDTSPNCRIDKEXDSKLTLVLTKCGSOILANVSLIVVSGKYQYIDH	235	
401	LWTTPDTSPNCRIDKEKDSKLTLVLTKCGSOLLANGSLIVVSGRIGITER	446	

FIGURE 7A



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PCT/US97/21494

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236	ATNPTLKSFKIKLLFDNKGVLLPSSNLDSTYWNFRSDNLTVSEAYKNAVE	285
447	:	496
286	FMPNLVAYPKPTTGSKKYARDIVYGNIYLGGLAYQPVVIKVTFNEEAD	333
497		54 3
334	SAYSITFEFVWNKE.YARVEFETTSFTFSYIAQQ 366 - :- :- :-	
544	ETSEVSTYSMSFTWSWESGKYTTETFATNSYTFSYIAQE 582	

FIGURE 7B

	_				
	1				50
8fiber	MTKRLRA	EDDFN	PVYPYGYARN	Q.NIPFLTPP	FVSSNGFQNF - SEA ID NO: 13
9fiber	MSKRLRV	EDDFN	PVYPYGYARN	O.NIPFLTPP	FVSSDGFONE - SEA ID AND IN
15fiber	MSKRLRV	EDDFN	PVYPYGYARN	O.NIPFLTPP	FVSSDGFONE - SEO ID AD: 15
17fiber	MSKRLRV	EDDFN	PVYPYGYARN	O NIPPL/PP	FUSSINGERING - SEA ID NO. II
2fiber	.MKRARP	SEDTFN	PVYPYDTETG	PPTVPFLTPP	FVSPNGFOES - CEA ID A A ID
5fiber	.MKKARP	SEDIFN	PVYPYDIEIG	PPTVPFLTPP	FVSPNGFOES - SER ID A A A
4fiber	MSKSARG	WSDGFD	PVYPYDADND	RP CPSSTIP	SESSIGEOFY - SEA IN
40-1fiber	.MKRTRIE	DDFN	PVYPYD.TSS	TPSIPYVAPP	EVSSDGLOEN CCO
41fiber	.MKRTRIE	DDFN	PVYPYD, TFS	TPSTPYVAPP	FVSSDGLOFK
40-2fiber	.MKRARFE	DDFN	PVYPYE, HYN	PLDIPFITPP	FASSINGLOEK — SEG ID NO:20
12fiber	.MKRSRTOYA	EETEENDDFN	PVYPFD.PFD	TSDVPFVTPP	FTSSNGLOEK - SCA ID
3fiber	MAKRARL	STSFN	PVYPYEDESS	SOH, PFINPG	FISPDGFTQS SEAID WO: 22
				DE	Seald NO:12
	51				100
8fiber	PPGVLSLKLA	DPITIN.NQN	VSLKVGGGLT	LOEET	
9fiber	PPGVLSLKLA	DPIAIV.NGN	VSLKVGGGLT	LODGT	
15fiber		DPIAIA.NGN			
17fiber	PPGVLSLKLA	DPITIA.NGD	VSLKVGGGLT	LOE	
2fiber	PPGVLSLRVS	EPLDTS.HGM	LALKMGSGLT	LDKAGNLTSO	NVTTVTOPLK
5fiber		EPLVTS.NGM			
4fiber		RPCHTK.NGE			
40-1fiber		DPITTNAKHE			
41fiber		DPITTNAKHE			
40-2fiber		DPLTTK.NGA			
12fiber		DPIVTE.NGT			
3fiber		NPLTTA.SGS			
	101				150
8fiber					
9fiber					
15fiber					
17fiber					

FIGURE 8A



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2fiber	KTKSNISLD.	S LTITSGA	LTVATTAPLI	VTSGALS	QAPLTVQDSK
5fiber	KTKSNINLEI	SAPLTVTSEA	LTVAAAAPLM	VAGNTLTMQS	QAPLTVHDSK
4fiber					
40-1fiber		• • • • • • • • • •			
41fiber					
40-2fiber		TKPLALQNNA			
12fiber	_	SAPLAVKASA			
3fiber		• • • • • • • • •			
	151				200
8fiber		• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •	
9fiber	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • •	
15fiber		• • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
17fiber 2fiber		• • • • • • • • • • •			
211ber 5fiber			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
4fiber			• • • • • • • • • • • •		
40-1fiber	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
40-111ber 41fiber	• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • •		
40-2fiber		.NANNELSLL	TDADINADOC	MT DT DCDADT	CLIMP MINI
12fiber		LDGGGNLGLN			
3fiber		TINGGGIATIGITIA			
TIDEL	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	201				250
8fiber			GKLT	VNTEPPLH.	
9fiber			GKLT		
15fiber			GNLT		
17fiber			GSLT		
2fiber		GKLALQTSAP			
5fiber		GKLALOTSGP			
4fiber		TWIP			
40-lfiber		TVPT		VSPPLTNS	
41fiber		TVPT		VSPPLTNS	
40-2fiber		NFLTLAIERP			
12fiber		NALTLPTADP			
3fiber	ATADE ISVIN				NGSHAHSTIA
TIDEL		• • • • • • • • • •			
	251				300
8fiber		IALDAPFDVI	D NKTTTLLA	CHCLSII TK	
9fiber		IALDAPFDVI			
15fiber		IALDAPFDVI		GHGLSII.TE	
17fiber		LVYVDPFEVS		GHGLKILDDK	
2fiber		IKISGPLQVA			
5fiber			DDLNTLTVAT		
4fiber				GSGLGLSGSA	
40-1fiber		LATAAPLTVS			-
41fiber		LATAAPLTVS			
40-2fiber		LATSAPLSVO			
12fiber		LSVANPLTIS			
3fiber		ENIKVNTPLT			
	301				350
8fiber					
9fiber					
15fiber					
17fiber					
2fiber	YDSSNNMEIK	TGGGMRIN	NNLLILDVDY	PFDAQTKLRL	KLGQGPLYIN

FIGURE 8B

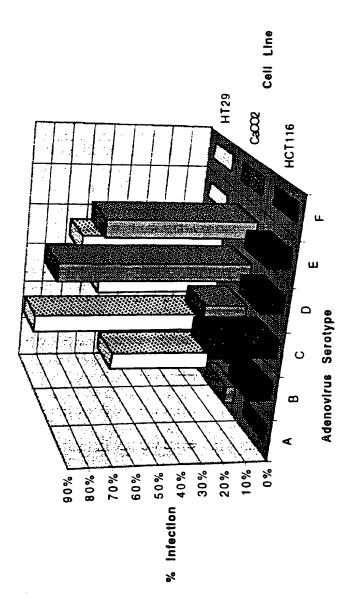
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5fiber	FDSQGNMQLN	JA. JLRIDSQ	NRRLILDVSY	PFDAQNQL	RLGOGPLFIN
4fiber	FDDKG				
40-lfiber	FNNTGALOLN	AAGGMRVDGA	N. LILHVAY	PFEAINQLTL	R
41fiber	FNNTGALOLN	AAGGMRVDGA	N. LILHVAY	PFEATNOLTI.	R
40-2fiber	LGG.SKLIIN	LGPGLOMSNG	A TTT.	ALDAALPL	
12fiber	FDN. GVMKVN	VAGGMRTSGG	R TILDUNY	PEDA SMMI SI	RRGLGLIYNO
3fiber					_
312202		• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •
	351				400
8fiber	• • • • • • • • • • •				TLVVLTGKGI
9fiber				••••••	
15fiber					TLVVLTGKGI
17fiber				• • • • • • • • • • • •	TLVVLTGKGL
2fiber					
				KSSGLNFDNT	
5fiber				TAKGLMFDAT	
4fiber				WAKGIKFEDG	AIATNIGKGS
40-1fiber					
41fiber					
40-2fiber	YKNN				QLQLRIGS
12fiber	STNW				NLTTDIST
3fiber				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	401				450
8fiber	GTDLSNNGG.	NICVRVG	E	GGGLS	FNDNGDLVAF
9fiber	GTESTDNGG.	TVCVRVG	E	GGGLS	FNNDGDLVAF
15fiber	GTDTTDNGG.			GGGLS	
17fiber	GTENLONTDG	SSRGIGISVR		REGLT	
2fiber	EFDTNTSESP			MITKLGAGLS	
Sfiber				MVPKLGTGLS	
4fiber	REGISSIETG				FDSTGAINAG
40-1fiber	ATGISSIEIG		NGLEVINGK		
41fiber				LNVKLGSGLQ	
				LNVKLGSGLQ	
40-2fiber				LVVKLGNGLR	
12fiber	EKGLMFSGN.			LRVKLGAGLI	
3fiber	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	KLGNGLT	FDSSNSIALK
	453				
8fiber	451		CONCORTO		500
	NKKEDK		SPNCRID		
9fiber	NKKEDK		SPNCKID	QDKDSKLTLV	
15fiber	NKKEDM			EDKDSKLTLI	
17fiber	NPKYDT			KEKDSKLTLV	
2fiber	NKNDDK	.LTLWTTPDP		SDNDCKFTLV	
5fiber	NKNNDK	.LTLWTTPAP		AEKDAKLTLV	
4fiber	NKDYDK			AENDAKLTLC	
40-1fiber	NRIQTRSVTS	LTTIWSIS.P	TPNCSIY	ETQDANLFLC	LTKNGAHVLG
41fiber	NSNRTRSVPS	LTTIWSIS.P	TPNCSIY	ETODANLFLC	LTKNGAHVLG
40-2fiber	PTTTTP.			ESLDAKVWLV	
12fiber	SSSNTPYDP.	.LTLWTTPDP		QELDAKLTLC	
3fiber				ONPDSKLTLI	
	• • • • •				
	501				550
8fiber	NVSLIVVAGR	YKIINNNTNP	ALKGFTIK	LLFDKNGVLM	ESSN
9fiber	NVSLIVVDGK	YKIINNNTOP	ALKGFTIK	LLFDENGVLM	ESSN
15fiber	SVSLLVVKGK	FSNINNTTNP		LLFDANGVLK	
17fiber	NVSLIVVSGK	YOYIDHATNP	. TLKSFKTK	LLEDNKGVLL	PSSN
2fiber	TVAALAV.S.	GDLSSM	TGTVASVSTE	LRFDQNGVLM	FNSS
5fiber	TVSVLAV.K.	GSLAPT	SCTVOSAHIT	IRFDENGVLL	MNICE
-				J1G V J-J	*******

4fiber 40-1fiber 41fiber 40-2fiber 12fiber 3fiber	TITIKGLKGA TISIKAQKGT IVSLVGVKGN	GNLNPI LREMNDNA LREMHDNA LLKPTASF LLNIQSTITT VNTLFKNKNV	LSVK LSLK ISFV	LPFDNQGNLL MYFYSDGTWR LVFDEQGRLI	NCA NCA KNYPVFDNEG TSTPT
8fiber 9fiber 15fiber 17fiber 2fiber 5fiber 4fiber 40-1fiber 41fiber 40-2fiber 12fiber 3fiber	LGKSYWNF MDSSYWNY LDSTYWNF LKKHYWNF LDPEYWNF TSKKYWGY LESSTWRY LESSTWRY ILANSATWGY ALVPOASWGY	RNQNSIMSTA RNENSIMSTA RSDNSNLSQP RSDNLTVSEA RNGNSTNANP RNGDLTEGTA KQGDSIDGTP QETNAVA QETNAVA RQGQSANTN. RQGQSVSTNT	YEKAIGFMPN YKKAVGFMPS YKNAVEFMPN YTNAVGFMPN YTNAVGFMPN SNALTFMPN SNALTFMPN VSNAVEFMPS VTNGLGFMPN	LVAYPKPTAG KTAYPKQTKP LVAYPKPTTG LLAYPKTQSQ LSAYPKTQSS STAYPKTQSS STVYPRNKTA STVYPRNKTA SKRYPNEKGS VSAYPRPNAS	SKKYARD TNKEISQAKN SKKYARD TAKN TAKS TTKN DPGN HPGN EVQN EAKS
8fiber 9fiber 15fiber 17fiber 2fiber 5fiber 40-1fiber 40-1fiber 40-2fiber 12fiber 3fiber	601 IVYGNIYLGG IVYGNIYLGG KIVSNVYLGG IVYGNIYLGG NIVSQVYLHG NIVSQVYLNG NIVGQVYMNG MLI MALTYTFLQG OMVSLTYLOG	KPHQPVTI KPDQPVTI KIDQPCVI LAYQPVVI DKTKPMIL DKTKPVTL DVSKPMLL QISPNITF QISPNITF DPNMAISF DTSKPITM SDGALFPLEV	KTTFNQETG. KTTFNQETG. IISFNEEAD. KVTFNEEAD. TITLNGTSES TITLNGTQET TITLNGTDDT SVVYNEINS. SVYNEINS. QSIYN.HA. KVAFNGITS.	CEYS CEYS SOYS SAYS TETSEVSTYS GDTT.PSAYS SAYS GYA GYA LIEGYS LINGYS	650 ITFDFSWAKT ITFDFSWAKT IVFYFKWYKT ITFEFVWNKE MSFTWSWESG MSFSWDWSGH MSFSYTWTNG FTFKW.SAEP FTFKW.SAEP LKFTW.RVRN LTFMW.SGLS
8fiber 9fiber 15fiber 17fiber 2fiber 5fiber 4fiber 40-1fiber 40-2fiber 12fiber 3fiber	. YVNVEFETT . YENVQFDSS . YARVEFETT KYTTETFATN NYINEIFATS SYIGATFGAN GKPFHPP GKPFHPP NERFDIP NYINQPFSTP	SFTFSYIAOE SFTFSYIAOE SFTFSYIAOE SFTFSYIAOE SYTFSYIAOE SYTFSYIAOE SYTFSYIAOO TAVFCYITEO TAVFCYITEO CCSFSYVTEO SCSFSYITOE PFTFSYIRED	*		

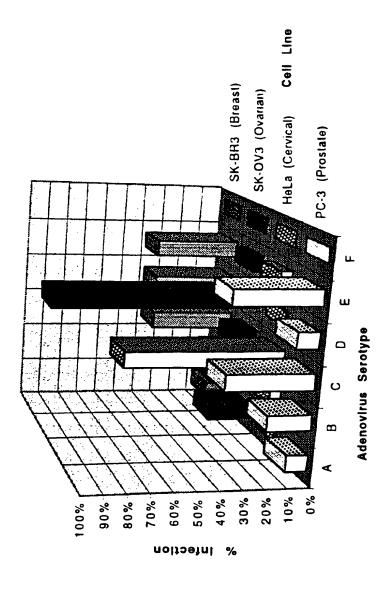
FIGURE 80

Colon Cancer Cells



Fleure. 4

LXAMPLE 10



Cancer Cell Lines

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Interns al Application No PCT/US 97/21494

A. CLASSIF	ICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER C12N15/86 A61K48/00		
According to	International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification	on and IPC	
R FIELDS S	SEARCHED		
Minimum doc IPC 6	sumentation searched (classification system followed by classification C12N A61K C97K	symbols)	
	on searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such		ohed
	ata base consulted during the international search (name of data base	and, where produced, search come every	
C. DOCUME	ENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		Rejevent to claim No.
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant	ent passages	
A	P.W. ROELVINK ET AL.: "Comparationally sis of adenovirus fiber-cell interaction: Ad2 and Ad9 utilized cellular fiber receptor but used binding strategies for attachment JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, vol. 70, no. 11, November 1996, Al SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY US, pages 7614-7621, XP002062100 see page 7620, last paragraph WO 96 26281 A (GENVEC INC; CORNEL FOUNDATION INC (US)) 29 August 19 see example 7	the same ifferent " MERICAN L RES	1.4,6-8, 10,11
X Furt	ther documents are listed in the continuation of box C.	/ X Patent family members are listed in	n annox.
* Special ca	stagories of cited documents :	T later document published after the into	mational filing date
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filling date "L" document which may throw doubte an priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other apocial reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		are recommendation and in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered nevel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document to combined with one or more other such document, such combined with one or more other such document, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family	
	actual completion of the international search 14 April 1998	Date of mailing of the international sec	arch roport
	mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentiaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijawijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Cupido, M	

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Interr nal Application No PCT/US 97/21494

	ation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	Rolovant to claim No.
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	110101-0-1-0-1-0-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-
A	J. GALL ET AL: "Adenovirus type 5 and 7 capsid chimera: Fiber replacement alters receptor tropism without affecting primary immune neutralization epitopes" JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY., vol. 70, no. 4, April 1996, pages 2116-2123, XP002050655 see the whole document	1,4,6-8, 10,11
P,X	WO 97 12986 A (CORNELL RES FOUNDATION INC) 10 April 1997 see page 15, line 1 - line 7	1,2,13

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)

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ational application No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT PCT/US 97/21494 Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet) Box I This international Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons: Claims Nos.: 11 to 13 because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely: 1. X Claims Nos.: Although these claims are directed to a method of treatment of the human or animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the adenoviral vector Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international Search can be carried out, specifically: Claims Nos.: pecause they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third centences of Rule 6.4(a). Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet) This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows: As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Roport covers all searchable claims. As all scarchable claims could be scarched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.: No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.: The additional search tees were accompanied by the applicant's protest. Remark on Protest No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

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